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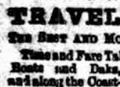

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
18th July	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DJEMNA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug, 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept, "
DOMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,383	13th July 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6,991	29th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,194	5th Sept "
CHROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	31th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,383	24th "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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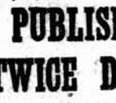

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 16th July	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 17th July on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.	

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,646		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,893	G. Bastele	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,666	P. Redesich	1st October 1908
KORNBERG	5,501	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	15th Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumiak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5090	B. Bolnarz	25th July 1908.

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samson House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
YEBOSHI MARU		B. Kon	11th July	22nd July,
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU		M. Winckler	3th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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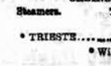

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlleaner	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Rahaeng.	Moscow.
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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 317 OF 1908.

In re KUNJ BEHARI RABI NARAYEN KRISHNA BEHARI RABI NARAYEN, LALBEHARI RABI NARAYEN, BHAGULAL GURUPRASAD, VAIMIK NARAYEN PRASAD and JAGANNATH VASUDEO, of Bombay, lately carrying on business as Commission Agents, at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, adjudged insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Kunj Behari Rabi Narayen, Krishna Behari Rabi Narayen, Lal Behari Rabi Narayen, Bhagulal Guruprasad, Valmik Narayen Prasad and Jagannath Vasudeo, have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1908.

W. LANE,
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Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the days and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of all the properties will be held on the premises, except of lots Nos. 11 and 12, which will be sold at the Office of the said Special Commissioner at the High Court.

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Not Washed for Eight Months, by Doctor's Orders—Suffered Terribly—Hands Tied to Stop Her Scratching—Parents Lost Heart

BUT CUTICURA TOOK OFF EVERY BIT OF HUMOUR

"There came a rash over my little girl's face when she was a month old. My wife took the child up to the doctor's to see what it was, and he told her it was gum rash. She brought her home and let it go on for a month, but as it got no better I would have her take the child to another doctor's. He told my wife that the baby had got blood eczema and gave her some medicine and ointment, and told my wife not to wash the child. We were doctoring the child for eight months, but she was no better at the end of the eight months than she was when we took her first. You can imagine how miserable the child was, not being washed. We had to tie the little one's hands when we took her to bed, to prevent her from scratching her face, as she made it bleed so if her hands were at liberty. I was recommended to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but we were doubtful at first, as we had almost lost heart, but my wife said we had given the doctors a good trial and they had done no good, and the child was so miserable not being washed, so we said we would give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. The first time my wife washed the child with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment our daughter seemed like a new child, as she did not offer to scratch so much and seemed a lot easier. She was one mass of eczema about the face and shoulders, but the first box of Cuticura Ointment and bar of Cuticura Soap took every bit off her. The neighbors said it would come on again, as it had gone off too quick, but the child is three years old now and she has not had any signs of it since. George Williams, 36 Sea Brook Rd., near Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Aug. 26, 1906."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,498,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., *Ltd.*,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famed Philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system, without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to consign into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser.*

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. If no agent or partner is at present in London, they will be glad to be favoured.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Without ambling !
Without Speculating !!
Without Risk !!!

Invest Your Savings in Government

PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 16s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation,
41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ink Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Rupee Annas' Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LADIES' LIMERICK COMPETITION.—Prizes Rs. 50. Send Rs. 1-12 for one half-inch "SPARLING'S PATENT" LOCK, Post Free, and Stamped Envelope for Limerick, &c. :—L. S. Competition, care of Lessee, "SPARLING'S PATENTS, Aligarh, U. P.

WANTED,

AN EDITOR, for a small Daily Paper, at outstation. One who has edited a Paper or has been Sub-Editor. Need apply with references to Box No. 1371, care of this Paper.

CINEMATOGRAPH KAMM'S OXYGEN GENERATOR (New). Cost Rupees 190, accept Rs. 90.

CINEMATOPHONE. Waltindaw Singing Picture Machine, absolute perfect working order, all accessories, 5 pictures, 10 records. Cost rupees 1,800, accept Rs. 1,000.

QUANTITY CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, nearly new, 2 annas foot.—"BIOSCOPE," Box No. 110, King, King & Co., Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED

TWO PAYING GUESTS, Europeans to Share a Large Furnished Room, with Bathroom attached. Good healthy locality. Cool Flat. Rs. 150 for both.

Apply Box No. 1337, care of this Paper.

GRAND BONAFIDE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

AT

A. FREDOON AND CO.

A THOUSAND VARIETIES OF

Ladies and Gentlemen goods to be sold off at a very LOW PRICE. An unique opportunity. A Visit Solicited.

ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING is the sure reward of those who use

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Frankdale 3,099 tons Captain W. R. Kidd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain R. F. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Mollkefels, 3,110 tons, Captain K. Schwarz, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from New York, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian gulf, &c, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium and 14 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Paris, 5,900 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. R. Byrg, Lieut H. H. L. Estrange, Mr. R. W. Strachan, Maj. C. D. Davies, Maj. F. N. Birch, Mr. John Ballingall, Mrs. Rennick and child, Mr. A. C. Khan, Mr. R. Robertson and Mr. N. Paterson.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, 3,514 tons, Captain A. Valentine which arrived in harbour on Sunday from China via Colombo, brought the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. N. Dorabji, Mr. S. T. Watcham, Miss. B. Kelly, Mr. Coyne, Mrs. Famblyn, Mr and Mrs. Werner, and. child, Mr. J. Killon, Mr. Hoyt and 2 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 11th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 13.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Baladee.....2235 Cobbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
City of Paris 3909 Campbell .....K Nixon & Co.
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bs & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirkeborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kudersow.....W and A G & Co
Laipoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mattkefels.....3110 Schwars..... W & A Graham & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tine Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2529 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Santhia.....3353 Thompson .....M M & Co
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....
Warora .....2565 Shepherd .....M M & Co
Yeboshi Maru...Kon Kobe .....22-7 N Y Kaisha
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius 24-7 B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia...4081 Abrey L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3 DcoBaldnino2634 Inganzini Genoa15-7 F B S N Co
4 Iaclia.....248 Belcets....China N F F R S N Co
5 Lindenhall256 Siverlock P Said 16 7 W & A G&Co
6 C. Grant 2504 Alexander Chittagong 18-7F M&Co
7 Havre Ville-de Tamatave2552 Leperson18-7J M &Co
10 Banca .....3794 LeMare ...Kobe.. 16-7 P & O Co
12 Peninsular ...1929 Palmer..London...18-7 P & O Co
14 Lhasa..... 941 Rothwell.....N F M M& Co
15 Scalda ...3488 Brown...Calcutta...15-7 ...M M & Co
16 Linga .....951 McDiarmid...K'chi 17-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Kola s	Moxon	Bushreh, July 4
	Santhia s	Thomsen	R'goon, June 23
	Mollkefels s	Schwarz	New York, June 9
13	Strathgarry	Stanhope.....	Calcutta, June 30
	City of Paris s ...	Campbell ...	Glasgow, June 11
	Frankdale s	Kidd	Calcutta, July 1

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Waroonga s.....	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer President, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Labuan: for Hamburg, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN SUNDAY JULY 5.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
May 28	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea		
June 15	H. M. S. Philomel	Sea		
5	Woodcock	Benadir Coast		
14	Manston	Barry	3	Calcutta
	Kratos	Xmas Islands		
21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
23	Tuna	Zanzibar	1	Hodeidah
	Killin	Suakim		
27	Wismann	Hodeidah	3	Mucalla
	Portuguese Craser Din	Lisbon	4	Mozambique
28	Falcon	Berbera	29	Somali Coast
	Feldmarechall	Durban	28	Hamburg
	Caledonia	London		Bombay
	Indrawadi	Sabang		New York
29	Africa	Jeddah	2	D'Jibonti
	Ernest Simons	Yokohama	29	Marseilles
	D. Baldnino	Genoa		Bombay
	Amatonga	Bombay	30	Port Said
30	Naderi	Bombay	2	Jeddah
	Sommerstad	Xmas Islands	30	Stettin
	Armond Behic	Marseilles		Yokohama
July 1	Peloro	Genoa	1	Red Sea Ports
	Kasenga	New York		Singapore
	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Sk. Berkhud	Perim		Ras Alula
	Isla De Panay	Manilla		Barcelona
	Binger	D'Jibouti	2	D'Jibonti
	Sumatra	Calcutta	1	London
2	Orwell	Salif	2	Calcutta
	Oriental	Bombay	5	Bombay
3	Britannia	Sydney	4	London
4	R. N. Colonna	Mussowa		Ras Alula

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
4	Border Knight	Calcutta
5	Florican	Calcutta
10	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. steamer Malta, left Hongkong, on July 11.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Castalia s—62 bales wool, and goat hair, R Meloobhoy ; 40 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co : 8 bags silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 cwts cottonseed, N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 2 cases brassware, L B Bhootwaila ; 520 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 141 cwts gum, H Ebrahimji ; 9 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 31 bales skins, H Noormahomed and H Essa ; 5 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 110 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—135 cwts condements, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—23 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bora s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—7,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s—9 bales and 24 cases yarn, S Smidt and Co ; 275 bales cotton, H Bhijnath and Co ; 50 bales cotton, and 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 55 bales cotton H Bhijnath and Co ; 11,550 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave, s—57 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—101 cwts gum, Govindjee Sajpal ; 48 cwts gum, M Vasia ; 680 bales cottonfly and 103 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Axenfels s—556 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,009 cwt myrabollams, D Jethabhoy ; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville de Tamatave s—100 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 15 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

D Co Balduino s—14 bales twist, G Gazal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1 cwt ivory, 125 cwts fish, K N Meance and Co ; 117 cwts sharkfins, R Dhanjee and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Banca s—107 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, 2,850 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 1,525 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,150 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Ischia s—605 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—12 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co; 357 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru s—808 bales cotton, The N M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 3,700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—72 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 260 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Banca s—50 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th July.

1 PARADES.

There will be drill for all Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

2 STRENGTH.

Mr J A Stewart having rejoined is posted to "B" Troop.

Mr D W Innes having joined is posted to "B" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th July.

253.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant:—

To-day Tuesday 14th inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

"I" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-15 p m.

"L" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-45 p m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating rink at 8-30 p m.

Wednesday 15th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday 16th inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a m.

"I" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-15 p m.

"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

Friday 17th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

254.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A LARGE amount of treasure, mostly in the form of gold and silver coin of the last Mahomedan period, was recently recovered in some old forts of the Bahawalpur State. So far as is known, these finds are worth a considerable sum, but how valuable they are cannot be ascertained until they have been examined by an expert ; so, at the request of the State, the Punjab Government will depute a gentleman skilled in numismatic to report on the treasure next cold weather.

THE locomotive authorities at Insein, Burmas State Railway, appear to be straining every nerve, a correspondent writes, in their endeavour to turn out as much stock as possible for the coming busy season. Not only is new stock being daily sent to traffic, but old stock is altered to carry heavier loads, besides alterations and additions of various kinds to both goods and coaching stock. To permit of all this being done, the carriage department of the Workshops is working night and day, in shifts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

O'DONNEL—July 2, at Shefferlands, near Halton, Lancaster, the wife of Colonel H. O'Donnell, Additional A. A.-G., Northern Army, of a son, (still born.)

DEATHS.

BAXTER—July 6, at Beckington, Somerset, Beatrice Emily, wife of R. A. Baxter, Barrister-at-law, Bankipore.

OUSELEY—July 4, at London, Cecilia Henley Glynn, widow of the late Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Retired List Indian Army, aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WHITEHEAD—July 5, at Bon Espoir, Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. J. Whitehead, 1st Brahmans, of a daughter.

MACLEOD—July 6, at Quetta, the wife of Major J. N. MacLeod, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANDSAY—STEWART—July 2, at Chakratta, Major Henry Arthur Payton Lindsay, Indian Army, son of the late Major A. F. Lindsay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Charlotte Campbell Stewart daughter of the late Major A. F. Stewart, 26th and 23rd Regiments.

DEATHS.

COLYER—July 1, at Pashmarhi, John Colyer, in his 67th year.

SIMPSON—June 23, at Chittagong, of malarial fever, Mrs. Conrod Simpson.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-58m., 11-42a.; Low water, 4-56m., 4-59a.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court : The Tilak Sedition cases, 11-30 a. m.

Football ; the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Rampart Row, 2-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-43a. Low water, 5-43m., 6-47a.

Thursday, July 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 0-33m.; 1-27a. Low water, 6-31m., 7-35a.

Friday, July 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 1-25m, 2-11a.; Low water, 7-20m., 8-25a.

Saturday, July 18.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground ; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away. Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m., 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.

Sunday, July 19.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 3-16m., 3-43a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-15a.

Monday, July 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a.

FALL OF A WALL.—The south wall of a two storeyed old house belonging to Maganlal Kahandas, situated in Matarpakhadi Road, Mazagon, came down on Sunday ; the occupants escaped unhurt.

THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE.—The case against Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Arunodaya," which was to have come on for hearing yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been postponed to Friday and Saturday next.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 1,737; daily average, 57·9. The total of new admissions was 732 : Parsis 344 ; Hindus 293 ; other castes 95. The number of children vaccinated were 114.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Abdul Hamid, (25), a Pathan fitter, while working on a scaffolding on board a steamer lying in the harbour, accidentally slipped and fell down from a height of 13 feet. He received fatal injuries to his head ; he died later in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital without regaining consciousness, which he had lost since the occurrence.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A DOCTOR.—Yesterday evening in the Royal Institute Luso-Indiano an entertainment was given by the sons of Assolna (Goa) in honour of Dr. R. Ubaldo Paes who was presented with an address in a casket as a token of their appreciation of his brilliant success in the L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University, in which he was awarded the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal and the Charles Morehead Prize. They wished him every success and prosperity, and a brilliant career of usefulness to his fellow-men in general and to his countrymen in particular.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Overture.....	Comedy.....Kolar Bela
Selection	Florodora .....Stuart
Serenade	Moonlight .....Niel Moret
Valse	Flora.....Moorat
Selection.....	The Orchid .....Monckton
Romance	The Last Good-bye...Moretti

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Chambers, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

AN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, in reply to the Municipal letter regarding the difficulties experienced in dealing with unlicensed stables for bullocks in the City of Bombay. It was stated in the Government letter that before considering the Corporation's request for legislation in this matter the Government would be glad to know the conditions on which the Corporation, in the interests of the public health, would consider it necessary to insist before granting a license for such stables. It was at the same time pointed out that there was an indisputable lack of available space for the proper accommodation of these animals, and it did not appear to Government to be feasible to insist on the construction of expensive buildings by the owners of the bullocks. It was, therefore, enquired whether the Corporation was prepared to provide stabling at a reasonable rental.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the source from which the expenditure on the construction of buildings for primary schools should be met.

The Commissioner in that letter stated :—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 11th May last, regarding the construction of buildings for primary schools, I have the honour to request the orders of the Standing Committee and the Corporation as to the source from which the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 being the share of the cost payable by the Municipality is to be met. As the buildings will be of a permanent character lasting for a considerable period it seems wrong in principle that the present generation of tax-payers should be called upon to bear the whole burden of the cost and I am therefore of opinion that the amount should be met from Loan Funds and that a loan should be raised for the purpose. In connection with this matter I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the existence of a School Building Fund amounting to Rs. 72,368 invested in public securities of the nominal value of Rs. 70,900. This Fund was inaugurated in 1896 with a revenue allotment of Rs. 50,000 in the hope that Government would contribute an equal sum and that a start might be made in the erection of new School Buildings. The Government contribution was, however, never made and financial difficulties due to plague and famine have since prevented the fruition of the original idea. In these circumstances it seems to me desirable that the original amount of this Fund with its accumulation should be re-credited to the Municipal Fund as a Miscellaneous or Special item of Receipts, and that in future all current charges on account of education should be met out of Current Revenue and all capital expenditure out of future Loans. I have the honour to request orders on this point also."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the expenditure in question being made from Loan Fund (as had always been contemplated by Government) and a new loan being raised by the Corporation.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla seconded the proposal.

Mr. Wacha remarked that if the loan was to be raised it should be for a period much over 30 years.

The resolution was carried.

ROAD METALLING AT NIGHT.

On the motion of Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondi it was resolved : "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether with a view to facilitating traffic during day time in congested localities traversed by tram cars, it would not be feasible to have the work of metalling roads carried out during the hours of the night."

This concluded the business before the meeting.

BOMBAY ICE COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon, at 17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Eknath R. Khote presided.

The following special resolution was passed :—

That the Agreement dated the 6th day of July 1908, and made between Messrs. C.H.B. Forbes and Co., as Agents for and on behalf of the Company of the one part and C. D. Furdoonjee, broker, as agent for and on behalf of undisclosed principals of the other part (being an Agreement for sale by the Company of the Land at Mody Bay on which their Frere Road Ice Factory is erected together with the Factory Buildings) be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to such Agreement and to carry the same into effect.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total.....	3	4	72

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,763
This date last year 4 4 92

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	4

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 13th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	89	20	0
B	131	80	3
C	50	54	5
D	56	16	1
E	144	43	1
F & G	56	0	0
Total to date...	526	213	10
Total rats killed.....			744

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 11.

The depression, travelling across the head of the Peninsula, has disappeared and pressure is low in the United Provinces and South West Punjab.

There has been nearly general rain on the Burma in Coast, Eastern Bengal and Assam, East Central India, Gujerat, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad. Rain has also occurred at a few stations in North Punjab, and Baluchistan.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mymensingh, two inches ; Allahabad and Merut, half an inch ; Roorkee, one inch ; Jhansi, four inches ; Rawalpindi, one inch ; Sutna, three inches ; Chanda, five inches ; Dwarka, two inches ; Belgaum, one and a half inches.

Skies are heavily clouded in the greater part of the country ; humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Province of Bengal, the United Provinces and Central Provinces, also a few falls in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer "Lalpoora," which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, etc., reports having experienced from Cape Comorin to Mangalore fine weather, and afterwards strong monsoon.

The P. & O. Company's China mail steamer "Arcadia," which reached Bombay on Sunday morning from China via Colombo, encountered fresh monsoon squally weather and rain.

The B.I.S.N Company's steamer "Santhia," which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon, etc., encountered strong monsoon, high sea and heavy squalls.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kola," which came in on Sunday evening from the Persian Gulf, etc., reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy rain.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th July 1908 was 28·727 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·93 inch of rain and Lahore 0·15 inch. Skies are clear at Multan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the south-west and extreme south-east of the Punjab, but is damper than usual over the rest of the area. Maximum temperature is below normal in the central and northern districts, but the minimum is low only in the extreme north. Winds are northerly at Multan, north-easterly at Rawalpindi, and south-westerly at Sirsa ; elsewhere calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has received 0·40 inch, Cawnpore 0·28 inch and Jhansi 3·70 inches. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess Day temperature has risen and is now equal to or above the average, but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-easterly to south-werterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has received 0·77 inch of rain and Kotah 0·32 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in Rajputana and Lower Sind and moderately elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in the area of rainfall. Winds are north-werterly at Jaipur and westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general; Indore has had 0·24 inch, Deesa 0·18 inch, Ahmedabad 0·12 inch, Surat 1·59 inches, Bhuj 0·40 inch, Dwarka 1·93 inches, Veraval 0·17 inch, Rajkot 0·26 inch, and Bhavnagar Para 0·25 inch. Cloud has decreased on the Kathiawar Coast and is light at Veraval, but elsewhere skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. During the day temperature has fallen and is low, but at night it is equal to the average. Winds are southerly at Deesa and south-westerly or westerly over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general but light, the largest amounts being Hoshangabad 0·43 inch, Khundwa 0·23 inch, Akola 0·42 inch, and Chanda 4·91 inches. Cloud has decreased in Berar where it is only moderate, but skies continue heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature has risen but is still generally in defect, the minimum is normal nearly everywhere. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Widespread rainfall has been reported; Bombay has had 1·17 inches, Ratnagiri 1·56 inches, Mormugao 0·48 inch and Karwar 0·37 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are westerly or south-westerly.

Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·75 inch of rain, Poona 0·52 inch and Belgaum 1·25 inches. Cloud has decreased and skie are heavily clouded only at Aurangabad and Sholapur. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect, but the minimum is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been widespread but lighter in the Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. It has also been general over the West Coast. Cloud has decreased on the Malabar Coast. Rainfall is likely to diminish during the day.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, local rain in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Central India and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food grains sowing made fair progress.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Foodgrains sowing has made fair progress.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Drought still continues. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing but want fine weather.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally Cotton plants want fine weather.

Broach.—Showery. Cotten plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Dholera.—Looks like rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing backward.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	38·38	36·33	34·50	29·13
Monday, 13th July 1908 ...	3·67	3·75	4·30	1·70
Total	42·05	40·08	38·80	30·83
Up to same date last year...	32·38	36·15	34·14	37·03

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 13.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·78	37·81	13·11	30·56

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire.....	...	...	...	...
Jask	94·3	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat.....	...	...	...	...
Multan.....	106·3	84·0	...	2·64
Rawalpindi	85·9	71·6	0·93	9·25
Lahore	93·9	80·7	0·15	3·96
Sirsa.....	95·3	79·6	...	6·71
Ambala	?	?	0·03	2·41
Delhi	92·2	78·2	0·05	4·25
Agra.....	94·0	83·0	...	5·04
Mainpuri.....	101·3	?	...	1·02
Jhansi	93·5	76·0	3·70	8·34
Cawnpore	96·9	81·5	0·28	5·59
Allahabad	96·6	79·5	0·40	2·55
Jacobabad	107·1	85·3	...	0·83
Karachi	89·0	79·5	...	2·61
Ajmer	88·4	78·2	...	7·38
Jaipur	90·2	77·1	0·77	5·71
Kotah	94·5	77·1	0·33	7·19
Bhuj.....	81·6	75·5	0·40	3·64
Dwarka	80

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LUNACY IN THE PUNJAB.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The recently published Report of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum naturally draws attention to the incidence of insanity in the Province, and it might be supposed that the statistics therein contained would give some measure of the prevalence of this condition among the people. This however is not the case. The first point which strikes the reader in the Report, is the small number of insanes (35) treated compared to population. The last Census showed, that out of a total of 20,326,336 persons 7,774 were insane, and this estimate is undoubtedly below the mark, for the local sources from which the figures were obtained were quite incompetent to distinguish many of the more recondite forms of insanity. But even accepting these figures, the contrast between the free, insane population and those treated in the Asylum is glaring: the Report shows that 790 patients were under care during the year, or about one per cent. of the total estimated insanes. This shows, on the one hand, how very reluctant the people are to avail themselves of the Asylum, as a refuse for lunatics, only having recourse to it when the individual becomes an intolerable nuisance; and on the other, that the institution is entirely inadequate to deal efficiently with insanity in the Province, for even the comparatively small numbers treated taxed the accommodation to the utmost. The Report shows that further extension is contemplated, but not on a scale at all in proportion to the necessities of the case.

As unhappily so often occurs in India, the institution is run on the "minimum" staff. For the male side, which contains 500 inmates, there are only two Europeans, the Superintendent and his Assistant, whereas in England the legal standard is one doctor to every hundred patients. One of the brightest features about the Asylum is that the females are cared for by devoted Sisters of the Franciscan Order. A more self-immolating task than theirs can hardly be imagined. The British public have in recent years gone into ecstasies over the heroism of those who gave up their time to the tending of lepers, but now that we know that leprosy is not a catching disease, in the ordinary sense, and that the leper is a rational being capable of doing much for himself, the terror of such a sacrifice has been somewhat abated. But what is to be said of those who voluntarily shut themselves up year after year, through the awful Punjab hot weathers, with only the companionship of miserable, unclean insanes of the lowest type, incapable of gratitude or of understanding the sacrifices made for them! These ladies truly lead a life of self-devotion to which it would be hard to find a parallel.

The following are the actual statistics of sickness and mortality.

The statistics of cure are radically vitiated by the fact that criminal lunatics are also received, since such persons have in all cases to undergo a year's probation before release, even though known to be perfectly recovered. The inclusion of criminal lunatics among ordinary insanes is much to be deprecated, and is, of course, not tolerated in other countries. The daily average sick fell from 56·26 in 1906 to 48·25 during the year under report. The marked unhealthiness which charecterised the latter part of 1906 continued throughout last year. Diseases of malarial origin, as usual, contributed the largest number of hospital admissions. The death rate rose from 9·43 to 17·59 per cent. of daily average strength. Although malaria gave the largest number of admissions, it caused only two deaths. On the other hand, 20 of the 37 cases of pneumonia had a fatal issue; but it is well known that insanes succumb very readily to this disease. The mortality among cases of diarrhœa was also high—seventy-four admissions gave eighteen deaths. The mortality during the first ten months of the year was already heavy, when, in November, cholera appeared and caused 26 deaths. The disease occurred in a very virulent form, not a single case recovering. Only inmates of dirty habits, incapable of exercising discrimination about the water they drank, were attacked, and it was not until steps were taken to prevent them from obtaining access to water open to contamination that the disease was checked. Thus we had an epidemic of cholera, nothwithstanding the presence of an excellent supply of drinking water, which points to the great importance of preventing the consumption of water introduced for garden purposes, for flushing drains, etc. To ensure this, it is essential that non-potable water should not be accessible to the inmates.

What is required to make the Asylum adequate to the needs of the Province, is considerable extension of accommodation, arrangements for the separation of criminal from non-criminal lunatics, enlarged hospital buildings, and increased European staff, and we notice with regret that neither the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals nor the Local Government seem to recognise how urgent these requirements are. In reviewing the Report, His Honour pays a well merited tribute to the kindness and skill of Major Ewens, who has now for many years most ably and sympathetically carried out the onerous and trying duties of Superintendent.

THE NEW PATENTS ACT.

The "Pioner":—A recent telegram from Reuter announced that that Germany and America had protested against the new Patents Act, but without success. The protest is another indication of the potent effects of a measure that came in for comparatively little public notice at the time when it was being enacted. Prior to the passing of the Act last year, foreigners could take out a patent in England, that would under certain easy conditions protect their inventions. The result was that the whole country was flooded with American typewriters and German and American machinery of all descriptions. Sewing machines, gramophones, and all sorts of machinery of all kinds and sizes were poured on to the markets and were protected by an English patent. The iron heel of the American was crushing out many kinds of English-made machinery. An instance is recorded of how a year or so ago, an English boot-making firm of great standing, found that it could not compete with the foreign boot trade unless it adopted an American labour-saving machine for a certain portion of its work. The American firm, knowing its position, insisted that the English firm must purchase the whole of its machinery from them, not merely the special machine must undertake to use no English machinery for a term of years, and further—crowning humiliation—must allow American agents to see that the contract was observed. These crushing terms were accepted as the only alternative to complete failure. Under the new Act no foreign goods can be "protected" in England unless the goods are "manufactured" in England. Typewriters, gramophones, every kind of machine can be pirated, unless the owners will manufacture in England for their English trade. The result has already been that foreign firms are building works all over England to save their patent and apart from the building labour must for economy's sake employ English hands to do most of the work in the factories they open. The result has already exceeded all anticipations, and every day hears talk of some new foreign business coming over to establish a branch in England. Of course, it is not to be wondered at that the Germans do not like the situation, and are crying out that this is not free-trade. Nor perhaps is it: but at the same time we are under no treaty with the rest of the world on the subject of free-trade, and in the circumstances it is useless to appeal to the fiscal professions of the Government. The present British Government is free-trade by sympathy, but its sympathies are well under control; and the Patents Act being essentially a labour measure, to interfere with which would be to provoke a desperate breach with the Labour Party, there is not the least prospect of its being influenced by foreign remonstrances on the subject.

AMAZING BANKING FIGURES.

The "Statesman":—The controversy as to the formation of a gold reserve in England has elicited some remarkable facts little known outside the world of high finance. Most people realised of course that England's wonderful economy in the use of gold could only be achieved by means of the cheque system, which provides a circulating medium of marvellous elasticity and capacity for expansion. But there can be no general idea of the magnitude of this cheque circulation. Last year the amounts paid through the London Bankers' Clearing House reached the huge total of £12,730,393,000. There is high authority for the estimate that the annual circulation is at least half as large again. In 1872 the total amount of cheques etc., paid at the Bankers' Clearing House was £5,916,452,000, which means that during the past twenty-five years there has been an increase of 115 per cent. in the circulation of uncovered paper. A writer in the "Quarterly Review" some time ago pointed out that the growth of the amount of the unsecured paper in circulation fully accounts for the stagnation in banknote circulation and at the same time affords one of the most serious obstacles to the creation of additional gold reserves. For internal currency purposes gold is becoming less essential. The growth of jointstock banks and the tendency to concentrate business in the hands of the large amalgamating institutions and the multiplications of branches all help to restrict the use of notes and gold. The six leading joint-stock banks in England control nearly a third of the entire banking resources of the country, and there are now about 7,700 branch offices in the United Kingdom as compared with some 3,000 twenty-five years ago.

THE "KAL" CASE.

The "Pioneer":—The prosecution of the editor of the "Kal" at Bombay has ended in a much more lenient sentence than was to be expected judging by the nature of the articles he had published, of which we have given extracts, and the fact that short terms of imprisonment imposed in sedition cases in the past have rather nurtured than hindered the commission of the offence. The conduct of the accused, however, throughout his trial and a four hours' address which he delivered in his defence at the conclusion seem to have disposed both judge and jury greatly in his favour. The jury indeed found the accused guilty but strongly recommended him to mercy, as they were of opinion that he had been actuated by "patriotic" motives. In passing judgment of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment on one and four months on a second count his Lordship expressed regret that a man of accused's intellect and learning should be in such a position, and said his clemency was the result of his belief, to which he had been lead by what the accused had said, that he would never commit the offence again. The contrast between this comparatively light penalty and the sentences of transportation for life and ten years respectively in the Tinnevelly cases cannot escape the most casual observer, and it is rendered the more striking because the Tinnevely cases were the first of their kind in the Madras Presidency, whereas in Bombay such prosecutions have been comparatively numerous, and light sentences have had the opposite to the desired effect. A perusal of the judgements at Bombay and Tinnevelly, extracts from each of which appear in our telegraphic columns to-day ride by side show, however, that the Judges had very different classes of men to deal with and there were many aggravating circumstances in the Southern India trial which were absent at Bombay.

THE GAYATRI.

The "Statesman":—The "Gayatri" has the reputation of being the most sacred text in the Hindu religion. In the ancient "tols," where the pundits expounded Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy and law, this verse was first of all recited by the teacher and learnt by the pupils as the introduction to the study of the Vedas. It is found in the Rig-Veda, and is translated "Let us meditate on that excellent glory of the Divine Vivifier, may he enlighten our understandings." It is also called the "Savitri," that being the name for the deity which it makes use of. For a long time the "Gayatri" was held to be so sacred that no one but a Brahmin was allowed to read it or hear it spoken, or to have any knowledge of it. It became known to Europeans in 1764, through Sir William Jones, who procured a written copy of it from a Hindu ascetic. Sir William gave the "sanyasi" all the money he had in his house for the verse, and was willing to give ten times more if necessary. It is said that a Brahmin loses caste if he does not repeat the verse at least once every day. It must be used in all the three daily Brahminical services, and in almost every other from of worship and sacrifice as well. The passage in which the words occur is a prayer and hymn of praise addressed to the Sun, and there is nothing in the words themselves or in the context to account for the extraordinary veneration in which they are held. They are an illustration of the power of the furmula of the sway exercised over the minds of men by certain words and phrases whose virtue is due to convention, and not to intrinsic merit. If the "Gayatri" is the most sacred verse to the Hindu, "Om" is the most sacred word or syllable. It occurs in the familiar phrase of the Buddhists, "OM mani padme hum," which being interpreted means "O the jewel lotus O." All orthodox Hindus recite or mutter this word every morning, regarding it as the highest name for the Deity, and full of power and mystery. One theory to account for this is that the three letters that go to form the word in Sanskrit represent Brahma, Vishnu and Siva.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—"In a few days Calcutta will have its own brewery from which in due course beer, stout and lager of the best qualities will be issued for sale at prices within the reach of everybody. The brewery will import its own malt and hops from England and brewing will be carried out on the most modern principles by the aid of the latest designed machinery. A brewery in the plains is somewhat of a novelty and the development of this latest exhibition of the spirit of enterprise will be awaited by the public with much interest."

A BOOK entitled "the Juvenile Criminal in Southern India," by Mr. J. W. Coombes, of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, will shortly by issued from the Lawrence Asylum Press. Mrs. Coombes' experience of youthful offenders will be of use to those engaged in the study of criminal anthropology and, in view of the circular which is now being sent to all Magistrates asking them for their opinions regarding the proper treatment of adult-juveniles, Mr. Coombes' remarks on the subject will no doubt be of interest. The book is illustrated with 32 prints, the blocks for which were made by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, of London.

POULTRY IN INDIA.

Committee's Recommendations.

The following is a "resume" of a discussion on the question of the improvement of Poultry-breeding in India by a Sub-Committee appointed to consider this subject at the last Meeting of the Department of Agriculture in India:—

Members—The President (Chairman,) Messrs. Abbott, Shearer and Evans.

The Committee submit to the Board the following Report:—

Mr. Abbott, who has had long practical experience of Poultry-breeding in India, gave much valuable information and stated that he had tested in India practically all utility breeds except Faverolles.

He considered that the following breeds were generally unsuited for utility purposes in India:—(1) Cochins, Brahmas and all breeds with heavily feathered legs because they do very badly in the plains during the monsoon and are poor layers. (2) Dorkings and Spanish because they are too delicate.

He considered that the most suitable breeds for general utility purposes are:—(1) Plymouth Rocks, the best strain of these probably being the Barred Rock. (2) Orpingtons of all strains. (3) Wyandottes of all strains but probably Silver or White Wyandottes will be found best.

As regards the crossing of imported with indigenous breeds, the Committee have very little information, but it is believed that the lighter laying breeds, specially the Minorcas and Leghorns, would be the most suitable imported breeds for a first cross and at a later stage Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Wyandottes might be utilised to provide good table fowls. Mr. Abbott considers that the best of the native breeds for crossing purposes are—(1) Hyderabad or Mysore Games. (2) Penang Langshans. (3) Chittagongs.

The Committee discussed the best means of obtaining well-bred birds for experimental work, and recognised the necessity of selection by a good judge, when dealing with native breeds as these are very often mixed and dealers often do not recognise the importance of selling for breeding purposes only birds of correct type. In introducing foreign breeds the only practicable way is to bring birds out as eggs are invariably bad after a month's sea voyage, Mr. Abbott having throughly tested this by big importations both from England and Australia. The housing of poultry was next discussed and after pointing out the impracticability of a free range for the breeding stock owing to the loss caused by jackals, etc., it was decided that the method at present in use at Pusa was the most suitable, but the runs though large in comparison with those used in Europe might with advantage be still larger. Growing chickens up to the age of four or five months can on shaded grass land run together in flocks (each flock not exceeding 100 birds) provided cockerels and pullets are kept separate. The position of breeding pens and of pens for young stock should be regularly changed and very frequently, if chicken cholera or other infectious disease occur. Absolute cleanliness and disinfection against disease, lice and such like must always be secured. Defective ventilation in poultry houses is a frequent cause of death by heat apoplexy. This point always requires attention.

The feeding of fowls was next discussed and the Committee consider that many cheap Indian grains are very suitable. The best general food for grown fowls is crushed wheat or crushed oats but where these are difficult to obtain or of prohibitive price, jowar, and the smaller millets will be found suitable. A mixture of the common small millets roughly crushed is well suited for growing chickens from ten days to six weeks old. Maize is unsuitable in India for breeding stock as its effects are far too fattening; the importance of green food was insisted on and a regular supply of crushed green bone, broken kunkar or broken shells, charcoal and grit is essential. Bad water is a frequent cause of disease and a small quantity of Condy's fluid should be added to the drinking water before it is placed in the drinking troughs. In hot weather the water troughs should always be placed in the shade. The Committee then briefly touched upon the improvement of other classes of poultry.

Ducks.—Mr. Abbott stated that the Aylesbury breed is the most suitable as a pure breed. He also considered the Indian Runner useful, as though small it is a great layer. And for crossing purposes in India the black and white Benares duck was the best indigenous Indian variety some years ago but he feared they had almost died out. The Committee recommends that the United Provinces Department be asked to make an enquiry as to the extent to which this breed now exists.

Geese.—It is known that geese of fine breeds occur in India and that good types of the Chinese variety can readily be obtained in Calcutta. The Committee consider that goodwork can be done by selection and by crossing with European breeds particularly with the Embden variety,

Turkeys.—The Committee consider that local breeds can be greatly improved by crossing with the American Bronze turkey. This breed should also be maintained pure. Birds can best be obtained from Australia or England. Those bred in Australia are probably preferable for India.

Guinea Fowls.—Do not require much improvement as the present Indian breed is excellent in most respects.

The Committee then discussed the extent to which larger table birds and bigger eggs were likely to be in demand and whether the increase in prices necessitated by the increased cost of production could be relised.

The Committee recognised the difficulty experienced in most Indian towns in obtaining decent table fowls and believed that at least in the larger towns good fowls and large eggs would readily sell at profitable prices. Europeans and well-to-do Mahomedans and Parsees especially are anxious for poultry of better quality and are willing to pay any reasonable price to obtain them. Mr. Abbott estimated that a good cross-bred fowl would fetch Rs. 1-8 in the larger towns and considered that good eggs would easily repay the cost of production.

The Committee recommend—(1) That the breeds indicated in this report as suitable for India should in a practical way and on the lines suggested be dealt with at Pusa; (2) that it is necessary to have a specially trained assistant for the purpose; (3) the chief object should be to provide a means of producing general utility fowls in India; (4) that from Pusa selected birds should be distributed for pure breeding and for crossing; and (5) that if the preliminary work at Pusa shows that poultry breeding on the above lines gives promise of becoming a remunerative industry the work should be extended through all useful agencies in India, such as provincial Agricultural stations, Grass Farms, Missions, European planters, Eurasians and well-to-do Parsees and Mahomedans.

Three days afterwards this Report was submitted to the entire body of delegates in the Council room.

THE SCOPE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The Report of the Sub-Committee (F) appointed to consider and report on the scope of improved poultry-breeding in India was considered.

Mr. Dobbs enquired whether the Committee had considered the question of poultry breeding from the point of view of the fancier or as a commercial matter. The President replied that the latter was chiefly considered. Mr. Abbett remarked that he had expended at least Rs. 2,000 per annum in importing birds and had made it pay. Where a European can succeed there is much greater prospect of a native succeeding as his difficulties in guarding against theft and other similar disadvantages are less. Mr. Molony referred to the prejudices of Hindus against poultry. If the question is taken up at Agricutural Stations it may interfere with the utility of the station owing to these prejudices. Mr. Abbott said that even excluding Hindus there was great scope for the work with poor class Europeans, Mahomedans, Parsees, Eurasians and others. Mr. Subba Rao stated that the prejudice against poultry only exists in the Brahmans amongst Hindus. The Sudra caste and the lower castes are free from it. The President said that if the work is to be attempted at all it must be systematically and throughly taken up. A good rained assistant will be required to carry out the experiments. A good Mahomedan would probably be the best class of men. Mr. Abbott considered that a special European Assistant such as a Non-commissioned Officer who had been a fowl fancier and who having been some time in the country would know the language and climate could be got for about Rs. 200 a month should be appointed to supervise the experiments wherever they are being carried out, point out mistakes, select sites for runs and so on.

The Board adopts the Report of Sub-Committee.

Mr. Abbott pointed out with great emphasis that he did not for one moment ask Government to assist the fancier, but merely to deal with utility poultry with the laudable endeavour to keep in existence and improve the egg and table bird supply, he also said nought but waste of money would ensue if an expert were not employed on each big centre and given a fairly free hand; he also strongly advocated Government aided shows in every Province, so as to teach the public what breeds were most useful and paying. The Imperial Government have now accepted the proposals made at Pusa.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The seventh interim Annual Report of the Central Committee reads as follows:—

In presenting the seventh interim annual report to the members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India, the Central Committee notice with much pleasure a steady progress in the work of the Institute. The number of patients who underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Institute during the year amounted to 1,308, showing an increase of 163 as compared with the previous year. The numbes of patients has increased very considerably since the establishment of the Institute in 1900, as will be seen from the following figures:—First year 321, second year 543, third year 584, fourth year 612, fifth year 877 sixth year 1,145 and seventh year 1,308. It will thus be seen that the number of patients treated during the year under report was four times as high as in the first year. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 452 were Europeans and 856 Indians, as against 342 and 903 respectively in the year preceding, the European patients having increased by 110 and the indian patients by 53. There were 187 patients who belonged to the British Army, showing an increase of 15 over the figures for the preceding year. The number of patients belonging to the Indian Army was 145, or 63 more than in the last year. The number of European and Indian civilians was 191 and 785 compared with 148 and 743 in the year preceding.

The following statement shows the number of patients who came from the different provinces of India:—Punjab 353, United Provinces 206, Central Provinces 194, Bombay 152, Bengal 149, Madras 94, the North-West Frontier Province 41, Eastern Bengal and Assam 32, Burma 31, Rajputana 33, and from other places 16. The accompanying report submitted by the Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, gives the details of the research work performed during the year at the Institute. The balance sheet appended to this report shows the details of the income and expenditure of the Institude during the financial year 1906-07. It will be seen that the total income including the balance from the previous year was Rs. 51,423-4-3 and the total expenditure Rs. 36,372-15-10, leaving a balance Rs. 15,050-4-5. Owing to the great increase in the number of patients, the Waiting Room will have to be enlarged and the houses for poor native patients rebuilt. These works are estimated to cost more than the balance at the disposal of the Institute. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal were pleased to increase their annual contributions to the Institute from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 each, in view of the larger number of patients coming from those provinces. Captain W. F. Harvey, I.M.S., officiated as Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, from the beginning of the year, i. e., 9th August 1906 to the 12th of May 1907. Major G. Lamb, I. M. S., the Director, resumed his duties on the 13th May 1907 on return from his deputation on the Plague Commission. The appointment of Assistant Director was held by Captain H. McKendrick, I. M. S., from the 9th August 1906 to 13th April 1907. Captain McKendrick unfortunately contracted Malta fever. Captain R. J. Bradley, I. M. S., took his place and officiated till the 12th of May, when Captain Harvey reverted to his post of Assistant Director.

The Central Committee thank the officers and the subordinate staff of the Institute for the very efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

THE "New York Herald" asserts that Brazil is ordering in England thirty new warships, including three "Dreadnoughts," but that the vessels are really intended for Japan. The representative of Brazil at Washington denies the report that the ships are being built for Japan.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B, G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

CANADA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Although Mr. Mackenzie King reported, after consultation with the authorities in Whitehall, that the laws of India were sufficient to restrict the emigration of natives from the Dependency to Canada, it would appear, says the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" on June 21, that the Dominion Government proposes to guard against any laxity in the enforcing of the Indian Emigration Act. An Order in Council just passed stipulates that the amount of money which must be in the possession of each immigrant as a condition of his being permitted to enter Canada shall be increased to £40, in the case of all Asiatic immigrants other than those from countries with the Government of which Canada has special arrangements or those from countries concerning which special statutory regulations exist on the part of Canada, the conditions as to tickets to destinations remaining as at present. The reason given for this drastic regulation is that Canada is looking primarily for immigrants of the agricultural class to occupy vacant lands, and that, as the immigrants from Asia belong as a rule to the labouring classes and their language and mode of life render them unsuited for settlement in the Dominion, where there are no colonies of their own people to ensure their maintenance in case of insbility to secure employment, it is necessary that provision should be made that such immigrants shall be possessed of sufficient money to make them temporarily independent of unfavourable industrial conditions when coming into Canada. As Canada has a special arrangement with Japan and a head tax of £100 is imposed on Chinese by a statute of the Dominion Parliament, the new order can only apply to emigrants from British India.

The "Montreal Gazette," speaking of the order, says:—The European or African can get into Canada if he has £5, but the Indian immigrant must have £40, even though he is a British subject. This sort of thing may be necessary to win elections, but it jars on the idea of Impearialism and kicks the teachings of Christianity into the corner.

Vancouver, June 20 ("Times").—At the meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League to-night it was decided that the league should nominate a candidate to run on "the exclusion platform" for the Dominion House of Commons at the coming eletion. The holding of "a parade," meaning, as is well understood, another probable riot, was again proposed, but the meeting decided against it.

The report that Japan has already broken "the Lemieux Agreement" has greately excited the anti-Asiatic elements in Vancouver, and their anger has been increased by an article printed this afternoon, which alleges that 3,490 Japanese have arrived at Seattle and Tacoma during the last seven months. It is declared that Japan has broken her agreement with the United States in the same manner as she is ignoring her agreement with Canada. It has been announced unofficially by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, that if Japan does not conform to the Lemieux Agreement the treaty with Japan will be denounced.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Policy of Cape Colony.—Cape Town, June 25 ("Times").—The Indian Conference has begun its sittings, but owing to dissension the British Indian Association here has not sent delegates I gather that the policy of the Government will be severe regarding fresh admissions but lenient toward the Indians who have estabilshed their domicile in the colony.

The Rhodesian Ordinance.—The Asiatic Ordinance which has just been passed by the Rhodesian Legislative Council is, "Reuter's Agency" learns, by no means so drastic as that lately enacted in the Transvaal. Hitherto there has been so legislation in Rhodesia dealing with Asiatics as a class, either to entrance into or residence in the territory. The object of the present law is not the exclusion of Asiatic immigration, but its regulation. It is sought to provide effective machinery for the registration of Asiatics who are already resident or may be born in Rhodesia, and for the issuing of certificates which will entitle them to remain. The machinery provided is calculated to cause as little inconvenience to Asiatics as is consistent with efficiency. The Ordinance provides for the registration of all Asiatics over the age of eight years. Persons of three years' residence or upwards temporarily absent from the territory are entitled together with their wives and children to register if they return within a period of twelve months after the promulgation of the Ordinance. The Ordinance also provides for the granting of permission to Asiatics to enter the territory for any period authorised by the Administrator during which they shall be exempt from any of the disabilities imposed upon Asiatics generally. Persons who enter the territory without being registered or entitled to be registered, and persons refusing to register, are liable to expulsion but they have the right to appeal to a Judge of the Hight Court. There will be no necessity to have recourse to the fingerprint system of identification.

FREE 'PHONING.

So long as telephone subscribers enjoy the advantages of flat rates (or an unlimited service for a lump sum), so long, I suppose, will their friends and neighbours continue to use the instruments regardless of the inconvenience which the practice entails at times upon the subscriber. This form of trespass upon good nature seems to have become much more pronounced in Canada than in the Mother Country; so intolerable, indeed, does it appear to be that a business-house in the Dominion according to the "National Telephone Journal," has been goaded into issuing the following notice:

TELEPHONE ALWAYS OPEN.

1. Neighbours will kindly note the "number" of this telephone, and tell all their friends where it may be found.
2. This telephone is yours; we only pay the rent for it. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."
3. If this 'phone is not in a suitable position we will have it altered.
4. Please scribble on the walls, as they need decorating.
5. Callers will kindly stand in line; and not wipe their feet, as it might spoil the doormat.
6. Long-distance calls our speciality; kindly do not offer to settle.
7. Please do not destroy the telephone directory, as it and the Bible are the only books we own.
8. The Public Telephone at the Corner drug stores is only a bluff. Use this always.
9. Our family are prohibited from using the 'phone, except between 6 and 7 a.m. on Sundays.
10. This rule applies to everybody except you.
11. We would have placed this 'phone on the street pole, where it would be more convenient, but the company object.
12. If this telephone is inadequate we will instal more.

Probably long before the encroschments of unreasonable people make the possession of a telephone an unbearable nuisance in this country flat rates will have been abolished, and strangers will then no more think of soliciting the free use of one's 'phone than of borrowing stamps for the postage of their letters. —"Iron Monger."

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name _____
Address _____

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PERFECT ENAMEL
ARTISTIC
SANITARY
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MADE IN A BEAUTIFUL SNOW-WHITE.
May be tinted to any colour required.

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Avoid Poisonous Lead Paints.

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VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 53, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

The Tilak Trial.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Davar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was charged under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India; and with promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had committed the accused on two separate charges, one of which related to an article published in the "Kesari" of the 12th May under the heading of "The Country's Misfortune," and the other to an article appearing in the issue of the 9th June under the heading of "Those Remedies are not lasting." Two charges under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code were framed against the accused in respect of each case, namely with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

The proceedings opened with an application by Mr. Branson for a joint trial of the two cases. Mr. Branson said the offences in both cases were exactly the same, and the prosecution were entitled to say that they could try these two cases together.

Mr. Tilak asked that the two cases might be tried separately. He submitted that if they were tried together it would result in his getting confused. These two articles were not parts of one transaction as alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. Branson said that in order to avoid four charges he proposed not to proceed at present under Section 153A in respect of the article of the 12th May.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said it was extremely desirable from his point of view and it was also in the interest of the accused that there should be one trial. He would order three charges to be tried together, but as to the remaining charge he felt inclined to think that if it was allowed to stay, such stay should mean acquittal. It was not right that the accused should have that charge hanging over him.

Mr. Branson suggested that the question as to the fourth charge should be held over until after the conclusion of the trial.

After some further discussion, his Lordship made the order for the trial of the accused on three charges namely under Section 124A, in respect of the article of the 12th May and under Sections 124A and 153A in respect of the article of the 9th June, leaving the question of the fourth charge to be decided hereafter.

The charges were then read out to the accused, and he pleaded not guilty to all the three charges and claimed to be tried.

The following gentlemen were, after some challenges, empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. William C. Anderson, foreman.

John Greig	Shapurji Sorabji
B. G. Hilliard	S. Hampson
Pallonji Dadabhai Chowna	F. G. Wood
G. J. C. Hodson	J. G. Martin

OPENING ADDRESS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Inverarity in opening the case, explained to the jury the Sections under which the accused was charged. The "Kesari" he said, was a Marathi newspaper, printed and published at Poona, and had a large circulation in Bombay. It was sold at three pies per copy. Coming to the article of the 12th May, Counsel said the gist of the article was this. It began with a comment on what was known as Mozufferpore outrage, which was described in newspapers as an attempt made by some Bengali or Bengalis to throw a bomb with the intention of killing one of the officials. The bomb was thrown at a wrong carriage by mistake and killed two ladies by name, Kennedy. The whole of the article was devoted to explaining the cause of the outrage, which was alleged by the writer of the article to be the iniquitous character of the English Government in India. The writer stated that the British rule was of an oppressive and tyrannical character and had become unbearable to the people of India. Counsel submitted that the writer in this article attempted to impress upon his readers that the British rule was in self-interest alone except so far as it might be necessary to consider the interests of the people so as not to exasperate them to create a row. Counsel remarked it was a gross libel to say so. The writer went on to say that such a rule would not last much longer, and must pass into hands of the people. Coming to the word "Swaraj," Counsel said that it was translated by the translator as one's own rule or self-government. They had the accused's own definition of "Swaraj," and he meant to convey that whenever the people would like to upset the Government, they were entitled to do so. The "Kesari" on a previous occasion warned the Government that the Russian methods would be imitated by the people of India if it did not take care. Counsel asked, what was meant by Russian methods? He suggested the threat was the throwing of bombs. What the Government complained of was that the whole of the article was devoted to attack Government as a Government, alleging that it carried on its government in an unscrupulous way that it had a strong desire to benefit its own country that it sacrificed the interests of the Natives to those the Europeans, and that they were autocratic, Counsel asked the jury to say whether it did or did not transgress the limits which the law allowed to a public discussion of the measures of Government. Counsel next read the article of the 9th June. The writer there properly repudiated all sympathy with the throwing of bombs and murders committed with the purpose of weakening or subverting the British rule. But its references about bomb-throwing were most extraordinary. It pointed out that bomb-throwing had resulted in the people getting what they wanted in other countries, that bomb making could not be stopped by Government, that although Government might pass the Arms Act, bombs could be easily manufactured, and that as it required very few chemicals to make bombs, it was impossible for Government to prevent their manufacture. The prosecution submitted that the writer suggested, although in a veiled manner, that other countries had got advantages by the throwing of bombs and by foul murders and that the same result could be achieved in this country by the same means. After quoting other passages in the article, Counsel said they were all directed to the same view, namely, the view that the British rule was a curse to the country and that if the British rule went on without giving the people the right of "Swaraj." Government must expect to have the same state of affairs existing in this country as existed in Russia. Counsel also called the attention of the jury to the fact that the writer alluded to the murder of the King of Portugal and his son as a madcap patriot, and according to him bomb-throwing there had the desired effect of the measures, which were objected to in Portugal, being abolished. The writer further stated that the same thing happened after bombs were thrown in Russia. The Jury had to consider after reading the whole article in a fair manner whether these allusions were not made with a view to hold out a threat to the Government. Coming to the charge under Section 153A, Counsel said the writer frequently alluded in the article to alien rulers as being white. He asked what was the object of referring to the fact that the rulers were alien and that they were white. He submitted that it was intended by these references to stir up racial feelings between Europeans and Natives by pointing out that the "white class" was acting in a manner which was directly hostile to the interests of the Natives.

EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, First Assistant Oriental Translator to Government, was shewn a signature of Mr. Quin, Secretary to Government, sanctioning the prosecution in this case. Witness was shewn two documents, and said they bore the signature of Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police. Witness then referred to the article in the "Kesari" of 12th May, which he had translated; also to the article in the paper of the 9th June, which he had translated.

The accused objected to the admission of the articles as shewing the intention of the writer. They might go on to show the surrounding circumstances, but not the motives or intentions of the writer.

His Lordship ruled that the articles were admissible as showing the intentions of the writer.

Witness next referred to the article in the paper of the 19th May.

Mr. Binning tendered it, and it was admitted in evidence.

Another article in the paper of the 26th May was produced and admitted, also an article in the paper of the 9th June. Other articles were also produced and admitted.

The witness was cross-examined by the accused at considerable length. Witness said he had not made all the translations himself; but he had compared them all with one exception with the original. Witness had not got with him his own translations. Witness did not remember the date on which he made the official translation. He could not give the dates on which the translations were made. They were made before the 25th June. (Produced). Witness said that was his translation. He had translated the word "gora" as white. In one of the translations the word "European" ladies was used; in the other "white" ladies. Witness had translated the word "gora" as "European" with a marginal note. In expressing modern current political ideas, many words had to be invented in Marathi; and sometimes the English equivalents were conjoined. "Adhikari" means ruling class; and it may be applied to the ruling class, the white official class, English official class, and English ruling class. "Bureaucracy" does not denote the idea of rule as far as the witness knew. Witness would translate the word "despotism" as joolami rajjta; "joolami" as oppressive, also "coercion" as "joolam," "Darabshahi" means repression. "Joolami" can be rendered according to the context as tyrannical, oppressive or despotic.

Is there any difference between a despotic offices and a tyrannical officer?—I know of no distinction. A despotic monarch is the same as a tyrannical monarch.

A despotic rule need not necessarily be tyrannical—How will you translate that?—Witness gave a translation in Marathi.

Tyranny is the perversion of monarchy?—How will you translate that?—Witness gave a translation in Marathi.

How will you translate in Marathi the words autocratic, absolute, and arbitrary? Witness gave Marathi renderings of the words.

Witness was asked to give Marathi equivalents for responsible, imperialistic, etc., and gave them.

The accused complained that the official translation did not give the correct equivalents in English. And that was the burden of his complaint. He was allowed to cross-examine the witness at further length, as though the witness was competing at a prize competition.

Witness continued to say that he had made the translations of the articles with the aid of dictionaries. Out of the renderings given in the dictionaries, witness had chosen those which he considered most suitable to the contest.

"Evil genius haunting a man"; how will you translate that?—Witness gave a rendering in Marathi. Evil genius might mean evil spirit.

The cross-examination was not over when the Court adjourned till 11·30 a.m. to-day. The accused was accommodated overnight in the jury's tiffin-room on the fourth floor, the place being guarded by a large body of police.

With a view to preserving order the Commissioner of Police had made special arrangements, yesterday it being believed that the mill-hands would absent themselves from work during the Tilak trial. Troops were requisitioned. These included men from Poona and Deolali to re-inforce the Bombay garrison. The 26th Bombay Native Light Cavalry marched up Mazagon, Chinchpokli and Sion, and a detachment of the Northamptons under Captain Cartwright was stationed at the junction of the Parel and old Government House roads, where were also present a strong body of policemen under Superintendent Priestly and Inspector Salway. The approaches to the High Court were also guarded by Mounted and Foot police and the roads were kept clear, there being only a few stray groups of onlookers. The Bombay Light Horse was paraded but subsequently dismissed with orders to be prepared if called out. Nearly all the mills in Bombay were at work. Parel, Byculla, Chinchpokli and Dadar, where mill-hands mostly reside, wore their usual work-a-day appearance. Nevertheless great curiosity prevailed in all parts of the city, and despite the notice of the Commissioner, forbidding assemblages of people in the public streets, many throngs of natives moved towards the High Court until they were compelled by the police authorities to disperse. The scene in the thoroughfares around the Court was one of great excitement, and the police were on the alert to restrain the least attempt at a resistence of orders. The eastern and western compounds of the Court were guarded by a body of police; and except members of the Bar and the legal profession, all persons having no business in the Sessions Court, were rigorously excluded.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE FIAT MOTOR.

Over 120 Miles an Hour.

Towards the end of 1907 Mr. S. F. Edge (Managing Director of Messrs. S. F. Edge, Ltd.), who in conjunction with the makers of the Napier had made a scientific study of Motor track racing, with its universally acknowledged, remarkable success, issued a challenge to the world for a series of races at Brooklands, among which was one for cars conforming in weight and engine dimensions to the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club's 90 h. p. class. This challenge was accepted by Mr. D'Arcy R. Baker (Managing Director of Fiat Motors, Ltd.) the Sole British Concessionaries for the famous Italian car. On the Tuesday evening preceding the match, which was down for the 8th June, 1908, the Fiat car destined to uphold a world-wide reputation, made almost entirely on the road, arrived in London. In construction the general lines adopted are those employed in the ordinary touring models, except that each cyclinder is provided with a pair of exhaust valves operated from above. Although specially built in Turin for the occasion there is nothing "freakish" about the car, it being of the four-clyinder type and, with the exception above referred to, possessing all the features characteristic of the Fiat, as supplied for touring purposes. Although as a matter of fact under the cylinder bore permitted by the Brooklands Authorities as representing the 90 h. p. class, the actual horse power developed on the brake is 175, itself a striking efficiency of the Italian design and workmanship. On Wednesday the 3rd June (leaving less than four days for practice), the car was taken straight on to the track and in the first lap attained a speed of 108 miles an hour. Amidst tremendous enthusiasm on Whit-Monday (the 8th June) the cars were started from the end of the finishing straight on the Brooklands track at Weybridge, the Napier getting away from the mark first. It was quickly observed, however, that the red Fiat which had that morning been christened "Mephistopheles" was rapidly overhauling its rival. Unfortunately in the third lap the Napier broke down, a seized big-end bearing being reported as the cause. In the same lap the Fiat is officially certified to have achieved the greatest speed, for a distance of 2½ miles ever recorded in the annals of motoring, viz., 121·64 miles an hour for the complete circuit. Owing to the fact that the course is roughly an oval in shape, a uniform speed is obviously impossible and it has been proved that at times a rate of over 135 miles an hour was reached. The official times for the first two laps are as follows:—

Napier.—First Lap was traversed at an average speed of 96·15 per hour.

Fiat.—First Lap was traversed at an average speed of 105·24 miles per hour.

Napier.—Second Lap was traversed at an average speed of 113·01 miles per hour.

Fiat.—Second Lap was traversed at an average speed of 121·64 miles per hour.

The official length of each lap slightly exceeds 2,765 miles, the times being taken from a point about 490 yards from the start. It is doubtful whether this astounding performance will ever be beaten except possibly on a straight-away course. Finding that he was alone on the track Nazzaro slowed down, notwithstanding which he established a Brooklands record of 94 3/4 miles an hour for the entire distance of 27 1/4 miles. In addition to the World's record for the distance of 2 3/4 miles the F. I. A. T. also beat the existing World's Record for the Flying Kilometre of 121·58 miles per hour. No small share of the credit of this truly marvellous achievement is naturally due to the capable handling of the car by its driver, Felice Nazzaro, the skilful Italian who has been so successful in steering the Fiat to victory in many a hard-fought contest.

KIRKEE RACES.

Another Postponement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Owing to heavy rain on Sunday, the Kirkee Races, which were advertised for Monday, were again postponed to Saturday next. To-day, however, proved exceptionally fine.

BOOKS AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, writes Mr. Milne in the 'Book Monthly" for May, often give books for wedding presents. So do Mr. Balfour, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. (now Lord) Morley. Mr. Milne, who has got his information from London and provincial book-sellers, says that at the foot of the social ladder books do not appear to be much in favour for wedding gifts. "Something useful" of a household kind is generally selected. Wealthy business folks also give "something useful," but on a grander scale. The professional classes, however, not infrequently present books to bridal couples of their acquaintance, books chosen both for their contents and their bindings. "High Society" also patronises literature for wedding presents. A series of the standard authors which shall have some personal appeal in the binding, with perhaps a monogram or coat-of-arms, is cited as the high-water mark of the book as a wedding gift, because it is meant to be the nucleus of a future library. Sets of reprints, which are exhaustible, are widely drawn upon for marriage gifts. Some writers have been bold enough to present sets of their own work.

A CURIOUS insurance has just been effected at Lloyd's, which provides that a total loss shall be paid if the Port of London Bill fails to be passed. The insurance has been taken out by speculators who have bought Dock Stock, hoping to gain by an exchange into the new Port Stock. The business has been done partly at 8 and partly at 10 per cent.

"HARMONY WAS restored after the reformers had been hanged," is the way in which a telegram to an Australian paper refers to the result of the recent outbreak in Teheran. It is not given to all to be so brief and lucid, just as it is not the prerogative of all rulers to get rid of inconvenient reformers in such a summary way.

A GRANT of Rs. 5,000 from Provincial Funds has been made for the improvement of the water-supply in certain villages in the Bellary Taluq, and a grant of Rs. 6,000 to the District Board of Salem for effecting certain sanitary improvements in the District. Both grants will be met from the special assignment of Rs. 3·50 lakhs for sanitation at the disposal of the Madras Government.

TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Sensational Motor Record at Brooklands.

Brooklands motor-racing track was, on June 8th, the scene of a great struggle between two cars for £500, in which the tremendous speed of 120 miles per hour was attained over a distance of 2 3-4 miles by the Victor, Nazarro, in a Fiat.

The race came about through Mr. S. F. Edge's challenge to race with a 90-h. p. Napier car for £500, accepted by Mr. D'Arcy Baker with a 90-h. p. Fiat.

The meeting was certainly the most successful that the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club has yet held. The enclosurers were crowded with cars, and at least 15,000 spectators were present, giving the track a gay and prosperous appearance, and the dresses were even more summerlike than on Saturday.

It was obvious that the public had been drawn by the great International match between the Napier and the Fiat, driven by the two greatest drivers of the day in their own particular line—Nazarro of the road and Newton of the track. The two giant cars were a complete contrast—the Napier long, low and slim, and the Fiat big, powerful, and assertive, the former green and the latter vermilion.

Newton was on Samson and Nazarro on Mephistopheles. Mr. D'Arcy Baker was excited at the great duel, but confident, and offered Mr. S. F. Edge a personal side-bet of £200: but the latter would not accept it on the ground that both cars were being asked to do something that cars had never done before, in the tremendous sustained speed necessary for victory.

Everybody collected to cheer the big racers out of the paddock and on the parade, and the coolest people in the crowd were the two drives, who were literally taking their lives in their hands, both smiling and determined. The cars were started at the end of the finishing straight in full view of the spectators, and Samson jumped off very fast, and soon established a lead of a hundred yards, which Newton increased to a quarter of a mile on the far banking.

But Mephistopheles was not an his heels, and began to pick up fast a lap later, and in the third lap was obviously gaining. In the fourth, to everybody's disappointment Samson suddenly stopped, leaving Nazarro in sole command of the track. However, it took him two or three laps to realise that he had won, and the great red car tore round and round to victory.

As soon as Nazarro realized his achievement, however, he slowed down considerably. His net time was returned at 94 3-4 m.p.h. for the whole distance, but his time for the third lap is unparalleled at Brooklands or elsewhere, being 120 miles per hour for two and three-quarter miles, or two miles per minute, these figures being officially certified by the Brooklands Racing Club and the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club.

General regret was expressed that the great race could not have seen a close finish; but the victory was undoubtedly a popular one owing to the great impression made by Mephistopheles.

In Samson a hot bearing seized and drove the connecting-rod right through the crank-chamber, making it impossible for it to go on. The Mephistopheles tyres, cooled by a new patent, wore wonderfully.

But from a spectacular point the race of the day was the Fifth 26-h.p. Class, in which the victorious Firefly was again faced by Mr. Cupper's Metallurgique. In the fourth lap Firefly took the lead, with Mr. Cupper hard on his track pulling up wonderfully. From that point to the finish there was nothing in it, and though in the straight Mr. Cupper looked all over a winner Newton just beat him on the post after a wonderfully exciting race.

The President's Cup, presented by Lord Lonsdale, who was present, was won by Mr. Nalder, on one of this year's Berliets; Mr. Moss won the Household Brigade Cup on an Arrol-Johnston car; while the concluding race with the Austin Grand Prix cars, was won by Resta.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

The following are among the highest speeds attained in motor-car racing, and each is a world's record for the distance. It should be noted that Ormond Beach, Florida, is practically a straight course, whereas Brooklands is, of course, oval shaped, a factor which militates against the best speeds being obtained.

Distance.	Time. m. s. m. p. h.	Holder.	Place.
Flying mile ...	28 1-5 127¼	F. Marriott	Ormond Beach.
Flying 2 miles.	58 4-5 122½	V. Demogeot	„
2 Kilo ...	122½	„	„
Flying Kilo ...	18 3-5 121½	F. Marriott	„
Flying ½ mile.	7-8 115·4	A. Lee-Guinness	Brooklands.
5 miles, standing start	2·47 1-5 107½	F. Marriott	Ormond Beach.
10 miles standing start ...	6 15 96	A. McDonald	„ „

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	nil.	...	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	13	2	35 p. m.	0	16
Suez	13	2	45 p. m.	0	15

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (13-7 08).

THE Government of Madras have approved of the revised curricula and syllabuses for European Schools, and for the Primary Scholarship and for the Middle and High School and Scholarship Examinations for European Schools, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, who is requested to revise the list of High Schools for Europeans with reference to the revised curricula, and to include in the list no schools which do not provide for the suitable instruction of pupils in a High School curriculum.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Dismissal.

493-08 C. P. D'Cunha Venilal Choonihl vs. Ganpat Sitaram Muccadam.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

80-08 Tyabji D. and Co. Castoor Magaraj vs. Munchershaw Bomonji Chothia M. B. Chothia.

207-08 Bhaishanker K. and G. Coculdas Motichand vs Vinayak Waman Pranjape.

293-98 Thakurdas and Co. Mahomed Haji Saboo vs. Ebrahim Joomus.

322-08 Mulla and M. Kapadia Brothers a firm vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and Sons Tyabji D Co.

323-08 Captain and V. S. R. Bottlewala and Co. vs. Moosa Hasan Vishram Kanga and P. Adeser H. D. and Co. Ebrahim alias vs Nawabzada Nasurallakhan.

385-08 Malvi H. M. and R. Jailal Khubiram vs. Rambilas Ramdhan

422-08 M. B. Chothia Adeser Hirjibhoy Dady vs. C. D. Powalla

424:08 Captain and V. Kurcemabi Dudkulay vs. Abul Rehman Jilayker F. P. Pavri.

427-08 Malvi H. M. and R Messrs. Gambirchand Kedarnath a firm vs Chandrabhan Sewaram.

439-08 Jehang and S. Lookmanji Soolemanji and Sons the firm vs. Tyabally Allibhoy Jamsetji R and D.

456-08 Crawford B and Co. The Bank of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tafidas Varajdas.

460-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs Abdoola Hoosein and others.

470-08 Thakurdas and Co. Mahomed Haji Saboo vs. Indarjit Kallabhai.

471-08 Bhaishunker K. and G. Cooverji Jairam vs Vullubhdas Virji Mulji and D.

472-03 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Moghibhai widow vs. Vullubdas Virji Mulji and K.

490-08 Mirza and Mr. Sherbanoo vs. Gulam Hoosein Punda Ali and others.

491-08 Mirza and Mr. Sherbanoo vs. Bundalli Hirjibhai Khakoo.

497-08 Nanu H. and Co. Abdoola Esse vs. Dawoodbhai Abdul Kadar Basarai.

501-08 Jehangir and S. Essabhoy Abdul Hoosein and Co. the firm vs. Kariumbhoy Jivaji.

503-08 Smetham B. and Co. Gungabhai widow vs. Vamalidas Jiwandas Matubhoy J. and M.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

425-08. Captain and N. Mahomed Ismail bin Abdul Kadar Ahmedji vs Abdul Rehman Jitayker and others.
Reference for hearing and final disposal.

2-06 E. F. Nicholson, in Re Land Acquisition Act 1,94 and in re Government and Esufali Alibhai Nanu, H. and Co.

Long Causes.

995-07 Jamsetjee R. and D. Chhagan Khosal vs. Chaturbooj Goverdhan and Payne and Co.

175 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and S. J. Sodawatwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodugres Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Shs Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Shs Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Trimbuck Swarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act 1 94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxhi Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephina Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

192-Little and Co, In re Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Hajarimal P A Gahawaji Shevshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co,

12 & 13 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-03—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.
For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabhi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

405 07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For Consent Decree.

584-07. Captain and V. Sidick Haji Hoosein and another vs Fateh Mahomed Imam Saheb and others. N M Cama.
For an exparte decree.

902-07. Payne and Co. Gunganarayen Kisondas vs Kanji Vullud Muttaji Ingle.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

635-07. Jehangir G and B Bhicaji Ramji Vaichar vs Makand Bhina M R Vakil.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishunker K and G. Commercial Cause.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhotioo Nanu and others Dapktary P and D.

738-04. Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Makomedally jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H M Gheeala Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yesoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha

730-05 Ardser H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297-08. Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

(Before The Acting Prothonotary)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

6-08. In person. Pandurang Narayen Jamsi vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri. Nanu H and Co.

8-08. In person. Magraj Aurj and others vs Tejpal Khimji and others.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1908.

FACTORY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THE report of the Factory Commission which commenced its sittings in November last has just made its appearance. It is noteworthy that an accurate forecast found its way into the Manchester newspapers in the first week of March, four months before it is formally presented here. There was no particular hurry about it, for the conclusions the Commission arrived at will bring about no important changes in the condition of factory labour in India. All the sensation and all the worry created some years past is revealed in its true light, and the Commission not only deprecates any attempt to apply English factory laws to India, but places on record the conviction that labour conditions in this country are not comparable with those of England. It is declared that excessive hours are not worked save on rare occasions, though the age limit for children in the Bengal mills is neglected and that the physique of male and female workers is not injured by factory labour. For the prevention of abuses and the better supervision of mills a staff of inspectors, with a chief inspector in Bombay, is recommended, but beyond that we remain practically where we were before all the expense of a Committee and a Commission was incurred. Such amendments and amplification of the existing law as are recommended the report sets forth that the Commissioners decided upon, as their inspections revealed the fact that in some provinces the law is systematically ignored to an extent not hitherto imagined. The law prescribing half an hour's interval in the middle of the day is systematically ignored in the Calcutta jute and cotton mills; and is generally disregarded in the rice mills, ginning factories, presses and flour mills throughout India. Throughout India, except in Bombay, where mill-hands seem to have a better time than anywhere else, it is customary to call the operatives to clean machinery on Sunday or the holiday prescribed by the Act, and this practice is to be discontinued, a more strictly limited interpretation being placed upon the clause which justifies the employment of hands on these days for bona-fide urgent repairs to machinery.

With regard to the restrictions placed on the employment of women by the present Act, it is found that they are suited neither to the operatives themselves nor the employers, the consequence being that the provisions of the Act have been generally ignored. Women, who ought to take an interval of rest, prefer to go late and work as they like and rest when they wish, instead of at stated times. So, doubtless, the provisions of the Act will be amended so as to suit those who are concerned by them. The Commission find that the most serious abuses which have arisen in connection with the neglect to observe the provisions of the existing law relate to the employment of children in textile factories. Bombay is not so much a sinner in this respect as other provinces, while in Burma a case was discovered where the children had worked full time. But speaking generally, the Commissioners state that the employment of children on full time and the working of under-age children are the most serious abuses regarding child-labour which they discovered. The provisions of the law are also disregarded in other respects, however. It is the custom in some mills to allow the children no mid-day interval unless the hours of work are so arranged that it is convenient, from the point of view of the general working of the factory, to grant them a recess at that time. The children, where they are employed for half-time only, are frequently required to work for several hours continuously without any interval of rest; and one manager who adopted this system went so far as to claim that it was a sufficient compliance with the law if half an hour's interval were given to the half-timers "before they began work," or "after they finished it." The report also refers to the employment of children after 8 p. m.; this infraction of the law being common in all cotton mills which work after that hour.

With a view to regulating the hours of work, the Commission relies on indirect restriction—the formation of a "young person" class, the reduction of the working hours of children to six, the prohibition of the employment of young persons, women and children before 5-30 a.m. and after 7 p.m. They would also have a compulsory interval after six hours' continuous work, in place of the present mid-day interval, and the assimilation of the restrictions placed on the employment of women to those proposed for the young person class. The Commissioners desire to lay stress upon the fact that these suggested amendments have not been proposed merely in order to avoid the necessity for the imposition of a direct restriction on the working hours of adult males. That will, it is hoped, be one of the consequences which will follow from their adoption; but the measures themselves were accepted as necessary solely upon their own merits. In referring to a number of minor points the report makes mention of the suggestion that millowners should provide elementary education for the children employed by them. On this subject the Commissioners see further into the suggestions than they were asked to look. They recognise no reason why this particular obligation should be placed upon employers of factory labour only, and know of no analogous provision in this country which could be cited in support of the proposal. Education, they remark, is not compulsory in India; and the class from which the child workers employed in the factories are drawn does not, as a rule, take advantage of the educational facilities which are at present offered. Further, the Commissioners are "most strongly opposed to the maintenance of schools within the factory enclosure. In many cases the mill school is used only in order to keep the children on the premises throughout the day, and they are forced to work—often for the full running hours of the factory—if the labour supply is short. We feel strongly, however, that every facility and encouragement should be given to promote the education of children working in factories." To give effect to the very mild modifications which the report recommends, the Commission presents a draft Bill which it is hoped may be passed in the Session of 1908-09 and come into force in 1910. Anyhow the amendments of the existing law suggested are of such trifling extent that it really would not matter if it came into force at once, as no hardship would be entailed either to employers or employed.

THE AUTHOR OF THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF, whose death has just occurred at the age of 76, was well known in the last generation as a very able and patriotic Russian diplomatist whose lot fell on very eventful times. He will be particularly known in history as the chief person who brought about the treaty of San Stefano, which was excessively favourable to his own country and unduly detrimental to Turkey who was, however, compelled to sign it at the end of her disastrous war with Russia in 1877-78. That masterpiece of his however proved futile, for his country was induced by Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schuvaloff, on the prospect of a war with England, much to the disgust and anger of Count Ignatieff, to submit that one-sided agreement to the arbitrament of the other Powers of Europe assembled in the well-known Congress of Berlin, who substituted the much less favourable but more equitable treaty of Berlin instead. Thus Ignatieff's object throughout the Russo-Turkish *embroglio*, which was to unduly aggrandise his country at the expense of Turkey, especially in the Balkan provinces, was foiled and he withdrew from Constantinople, where he had represented Russia ever since 1864, on the eve of the Berlin Congress in May 1878. He was at first merely Minister at the Sultan's Court, but in 1867 the Russian Legation at Constantinople was raised to the rank of an Embassy, just as was done last year in the case of the Russian Legation at the Mikado's Court. He had gained immense influence over the Sultan Abdul Aziz, by his long stay and especially by his judicious discouragement of the insurrection in Crete. He was an ardent Pan-Slavist, and his attitude in the quarrels of Turkey with Servia, Bulgaria and other Balkan Provinces was distinctly unfriendly to the former. By many he was supposed to prevent these differences, and from the first wished that there should be war between Russia and Turkey. At the Conference of Constantinople held to put a stop to the war between Turkey and Servia, in 1876, he proposed terms which were too hard and which the Sultan could not accept with honour.

When this Conference broke up he was sent on a special mission to the Courts of Europe in order to induce them to act collectively against Turkey. But in the end Russia alone declared war, which was brought to a close by Ignatieff's dictating the treaty of San Stefano. After the Russo-Turkish struggle, which had taken such a different turn from what he, one of its authors, had intended, he retired though only 45, and only once again for a brief while took part in public affairs. This was in 1881 when he was appointed Minister of the Interior, or Home Affairs as we should say. But he was found wanting. In that year the Nihilists having assassinated the Czar Alexander II, attracted much attention, and Ignatieff began a relentless campaign against them which called forth the indignation of many. On the other hand he winked at the persecution of the Jews which was then rampant. His severities towards the Nihilists, failed, however, to suppress their movement, and in June 1882 he ceased to be Minister. Ignatieff was one of the Czar Alexander II's best officers, and also was his god-son. So that emperor's assassination naturally embittered him against the Nihilists whom he vindictively persecuted. But M. de Giers acted wisely in despensing with the services of such a minister. Giers also did not like his extreme Pan-Slavist tendencies which often led him into intrigues which compromised Russia with other Powers. At the beginning of his career Ignatieff was Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy in London and distinguished himself by drawing up a report on England's military position in India which pleased the Czar so much that he summoned the young Attaché for personal interview. Ignatieff was not well inclined at all towards England, and throughout his active diplomatic career showed himself an opponent of English interests.

BUTTER-MAKING. DAIRY lessons are the order of the time in Ireland just now. A travelling expert is allocated for a season in different centres, where she gives lectures with practical illustration on certain days at convenient hours. Any one can attend who wants to learn the correct management of milk from cow to butter-pat. In one village—not exactly Ballymaclinton, but not unlike it—the Market-house is utilised for these lessons. There, in a big upstairs room, three machine barrel-churns of moderate dimensions are installed with one of the old fashioned pattern. The pupils, daughters of villagers or farmers, begin by thoroughly cleansing all four churns with relays of hot and cold water, until they are simply perfect as to cleanliness. Then a thermometer tells if they are at the right temperature, hot or cold water correcting as may be needed. Next a gallon of cream, or milk and cream, is poured into each churn, the cover secured, and the revolving process started, at first slowly, the speed steadily increasing until a glance through the small glass window in the cover of the churn reveals that the butter particles are formed. This takes about half an hour, or ten minutes longer for the milk and cream mixture. Then the spigot is withdrawn, the buttermilk allowed to escape through a spotless muslin and the spigot put back, clear cold water is added, a few more revolutions given to the barrel to "gather" the butter. The water is then finally drawn off, and the butter taken out with a wooden dipper, put on the washing board, which has been made as clean and pure as water can make it, and lightly dusted with the finest salt. A handle turns a wooden washer that rolls the butter and squeezes the milk completely out of it, rubbing in salt at the same time. The butter is next patted into shape in pounds or half-pounds. This is all done without once touching the mass with the hand, and without any undue splashing or untidiness of any sort. Scarcely a particle of butter sticks anywhere, proving the absolute cleanliness of everything. Meanwhile the manipulator of the old fashioned churn has been stamping away, spattering any amount of milk and cream around, spotting dress and apron of churner or passer-by impartially. The butter is, however, quite as good when it comes, but it takes longer, about twenty minutes more. The modern machine, of the size to take two or three gallons of cream, can be turned by one girl, but it is pretty hard work. The teacher is a qualified expert, trained in an Agricultural School. She is a fine, tall, straight, intelligent girl who knows the why and the wherefore of all she inculcates. She impresses on her hearers the need for the most faultless cleanliness in dairy, milking-shed or byre, and the necessity for attending to the cows' toilets as well. But I fear me it will be a long time before the small dairy farmers in Ireland will take her lessons to heart, for they are still miles away from realising how easily milk is tainted and how far-reaching are the bad effects of neglect of the rules of cleanliness at any stage of the treatment of milk. But an effort is undoubtedly being made to improve in this direction. There is no reason whatever why the butter from Ireland should not be the best in the world. The only thing needed is the scrupulous cleanliness that Dutch and Danish dairy farmers practise as a matter of course. The school-master, or mistress is abroad now, and energetically teaching the new generation of dairy workers.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the repair of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Patna.

RAI BAHADUR KRISHNA CHUNDER BANNERJEE, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, has been granted an extension of service, to the end of the current year.

A BOAT containing Sukkur Hindu worshippers returning from Kwazi Island, on Sunday last, at noon, upset through a sudden gust of wind. Over sixty men, women and children were drowned.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW PROTECTION.

Australian Defence.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR UNIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 29.

Judgment was delivered on Friday in the new protection cases. The question practically was whether the Commonwealth Parliament had power, by indirect methods, to regulate the conditions of manufacture within a State, and it was not long in doubt after their Honours took their seats on the Bench, for the Chief Justice at once announced that he would deliver judgment for himself, Mr. Justice Barton and Mr. Justice O'Connor. A majority verdict declared the law unconstitutional. "In both cases," said the Chief Justice, "the defendants object that notwithstanding the title and phraseology of the Act, it is in substance not an exercise of the powers of taxation conferred on Parliament by the Constitution, but an attempt to regulate the internal trade and industry of the States. Even if it is an exercise of the power of taxation it is void, because it authorises discrimination between States and parts of States." The question, he pointed out, was entirely one of construction. Whether the Act was in the best interests of the Commonwealth was a matter with which the Court had no concern. It was the duty of the Court to declare the law as it found it, and not to make a new law. In determining whether or not a particular law was within the power of Parliament, regard must be had to its substance, not to its form. That was the view of the manufacturers' counsel, "and," said the Chief Justice, "the proposition is supported by a high authority binding upon this Court." That an indirect effect might be produced by the exercise of an admitted power was, the Chief Justice pointed out, irrelevant. The motives which might actuate the Legislature were also irrelevant. The question was what power was conferred on Parliament under the heading of taxation, but whatever it meant in 1900 it must mean in the Constitution as long as the Constitution existed. Considering whether there was some implied power to regulate involved in the right to tax, the Chief Justice pointed out that wherever power to regulate was intended it was expressly stated. "We are led to the conclusion," he said, "that the power of taxation, whatever it may include, was intended to be something entirely distinct from the power to directly regulate the domestic affairs of States, which was denied to the Parliament. If the power of taxation had not to be construed in harmony with the general provisions of the Constitution it would be an overriding power which would enable Parliament to invade any region of legislation, although it had been impliedly forbidden to enter it." The Chief Justice went on to add that if the control of the internal affairs of a State was in any particular forbidden, the power of taxation could not be exercised so as to operate as a distinct interference. From this his Honour got to the consideration of the true character of the Act. To help at arriving at this he asked whether it was an Act which a State could pass. He thought that it was, since a State could provide for penalties in a number of ways. The inference was that since it was in the power of a State it was not in the province of the Commonwealth. Then he had to consider whether it was an Act in contravention of section 55, and whether it was a taxation measure which dealt with matters other than taxation, and the conclusions he arrived at on these two main points were, firstly, that the Act was not a valid exercise of taxation power; and, secondly, that it was in contravention of section 55. The Act was dead then, but another weapon had been forged. This was that even if it was a taxation Act it discriminated between States and parts of States, and was therefore invalid. All the provisos by which a manufacturer was to escape the payment of Excise were considered, and the Chief Justice arrived at the conclusion that in this respect also the Parliament had done the very thing which the Constitution forbade. Therefore, he and his two colleagues ruled against the constitutionality of the measure. Mr. Justice Isaacs dissented. He confessed that his strong opinions had been moderated by the fact that his three learned colleagues were in disagreement with him, but he considered it his duty to bear in mind the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall that in no doubtful case should the Court pronounce a legislative Act unconstitutional. A verdict was entered for the defendants.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

The Prime Minister at Melbourne on the 24th instant made an interesting statement on defence in reply to a deputation from the Australian Natives' Association, which presented resolutions passed at the recent conference. These were to the effect that the cadet system, both naval and military should be extended, and that military training should form part of the school education. Mr. Deakin, in reply, said that it had often been felt and found that the decisions of the young men of Australia, arrived at in annual conferences of the Australian Natives' Association, were a very sure indication of the trend of public opinion. For years he had been convinced that without universal service the Commonwealth would never have efficient defence, but it was only in the last few years that the general public was becoming convinced that there was some necessity for it. It would be the object of the new scheme to cause the minimum interference with the ordinary business of citizens, and the Government thought the ages it had chosen would secure that. The idea was that the minimum of training to be adopted should be the minimum that would secure efficiency. They depended on competitions which would be instituted between the various corps to raise the standard of knowledge and efficiency. The dock question in Australia was one that would press on them more and more as the years went on. Shipbuilding would be associated with cordite and small arms factories, and there would be repairing shops able to deal not only with the Commonwealth flotilla, but with artillery up to a certain size. All these things were necessary to the industrial development of a country situated as far as Australia was from bases to which she might fly in time of danger. No part of Australia was more vulnerable than the Northern territory. The Government was gratified to find that it was fortunate to have the Australian Native Association on its side on this great question. The Government claimed no monopoly for its proposals. They did not bear the brand of party politics. Whatever colour might be worn in the political arena, Australia could only be kept white by the assistance of the people, armed and trained. The Government did not attach any labels to these proposals. It claimed no originality in connection with them, but merely presented them as the natural and inevitable outcome of Australian development. It had but one interest in this matter—the cause of Australia, one and indivisible.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR UNIONS.

The movement for the federation of trades unions is making steady progress. The conference of Miners' Associations, at which Victoria was represented, decided not to federate. It was decided that a Coal and Shale Workers' Union of Australia should be formed, to include not only the miners of New South Wales, but also the coal-trimmers of Newcastle and the coal-lumpers and trimmers of Sydney, to say nothing of the coal miners of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. The boot-makers of New South Wales have amalgamated in one union and have federated with the bootmakers in the other States. They have registered in the Federal Arbitration Court. A mass meeting held at Broken Hill recently decided to recommend the establishment of a registration of unionists under the Federal Arbitration Act. The coal-lumpers, coal-trimmers, and shop-assistants are moving in the direction of forming federations of these callings throughout Australia. There is also in existence an alliance called the Transport Workers' Union, which includes wharf labourers, seamen, carters, marine engineers and merchant service officers. "The system of it all is," said Mr. Bryant, the late president of the Sydney Labour Council, "that all labour in Australia should be united into a big organisation with one federated council at the head of it, as the Sydney Labour Council is at the head of Sydney unions."

THE PAGE MILLIONS.

The shareholders of the Page-Morris Company met at Sydney on June 19, to hear the story of the failure to secure the Page millions. There was a large attendance, including a number of ladies and several well-known barristers and lawyers. The company was formed some time ago to establish the claim of George Horton Morris to the fortune which has come to be known as the Page millions. The accepted history of the case was that Page died in 1829 intestate, and that Morris was the heir-at-law. A meeting was held to consider generally the position of the company, in view of the report of Mr. Jobson, who had been sent to England to look into the claim. Mr. Jobson told his story plainly, and in two minutes it was felt by the most optimistic shareholder in the room that his money was on "the wrong horse." First of all he said that he found that Page had not died intestate. As a matter of fact he had left his estate to his solicitor Henry Young; and even if he had not done so Morris could not establish his claim, the statute of limitations being an effective bar, unless concealed fraud was proved. Page died in 1829, and it was quite impossible, even if the will was obtained fraudulently, to shew fraud at this stage. The connection of Morris, too, with Page had not been established, and even if it had been it would not, for reasons given, have been of any avail. On his travels he had met other claimants, who always had the same story. If they were able to produce but one missing certificate the money would be theirs. After collecting information he had asked the advice of counsel, Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C., and Mr. E. Holland Schwann. They advised that the further prosecution of the claim would be useless and unjustifiable waste of the company's assets.

It was resolved that the shareholders should be requested to consent to the voluntary winding up of the company, while power was also given to the directors to apply to the court if necessary.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Statist (Mr. Knibbs) has issued a bulletin on Australian demography, giving a summary of the population and vital statistics for 1901-7. It is prefaced by a long memorandum explaining the new system Mr. Knibbs has adopted of computing migration statistics. He was of opinion that under the old system of estimating population in inter-censal periods an excessive allowance had been made for unrecorded departures. The population has been computed for 1907 by a new method which will furnish migration results, possessing a much greater degree of accuracy than has yet been attained. Mr. Knibbs states that the application of the new method for 1907 has the effect of giving New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania somewhat higher, and Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia somewhat lower populations than would be obtained under the old system. The numbers by which the populations of the three first mentioned States were increased through the change of method were:—New South Wales, 1,957 Victoria, 2,587; and Tasmania, 2,383; while the numbers by which the population of three remaining States were diminished were:—Queensland, 4,701; South Australia, 3,342; and Western Australia, 2,277. The Federal Statistician's estimate of the population of the Commonwealth and States on December 31 last is as follows:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N. S. W.	833,913	730,029	1,563,942
Victoria	623,483	624,612	1,248,095
Queensland	291,959	246,806	511,765
S. Australia	208,076	184,588	392,664
W. Australia	152,159	109,404	261,563
Tasmania	94,690	89,318	184,008
Commonwealth	2,212,480	1,984,557	4,167,037

Results for 1907.

Tables are given showing the following results for 1907:—
Increase in population 1907, 77,556.
Excess of births over deaths, 1907, 65,048.
Illegitimate births, 1907, 6,783.
Percentage of illegitimate births, 1907, 6·15.
Registered deaths, 1907, 43,305.
Deaths under one year per 1,000 deaths registered, 81·06 per cent.
Marriages, 1907, 32,470.
Percentage of minors married to total number married, 12·35
Number of minors married, 1907, 7,952.

EXPLORATION OF NEW GUINEA.

Mr. Donald MacKay, who has done a lot of travelling not only in Australia, but also in Japan and other Eastern lands, left Sydney on the 23rd instant, for North Queensland on his way to New Guinea, where he is to lead a small exploring party. Mr. MacKay will be accompanied in his Papuan expedition by Mr. Little, a member of the Legislative Council of Papua; Mr. A. E. Pratt, a licensed surveyor; and an ornithologist. The main object of the expedition is to map out the unknown parts of the country, while incidentally a look-out will be kept for anything in the nature of mineral-bearing country. The work is expected to extend over six months.

A.

YESTERDAY, in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, editor and proprietor of the "Kesari" newspaper printed in Poona, was commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury. On the application of Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, it was ruled that the trial of the two cases, in which the accused had been committed by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, should proceed together. The accused objected on the ground that a separate trial would be more convenient and less embarrassing to him; but his objection was over-ruled. Mr. Inverarity, who appeared with Mr. Branson, then made the opening statement to the Special Jury. Evidence was next called for the Crown, the first witness called being Mr. Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, First Assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government, who had made translations of the incriminating articles. The accused cross-examined the witness at considerable length as to the meanings of Marathi words and phrases in the articles, with their English equivalents, his contention being that the witness's renderings were incorrect and misleading. The cross-examination was not over when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

*[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

DOCK STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

RIOTS AT GOTHENBERG.

English Labourers Imported.

VICTIMS OF A BOMB OUTRAGE.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

The prolonged general dock strike in Sweden has forced the Dock Companies to import English dock labourers to replace the strikers, and this has already led to riots at Gothenberg.

A bomb was exploded yesterday on a hulk at Malmoe which was utilized as quarters for the English dockers, one of whom was killed and seven injured.

His Majesty King Gustave, who is staying in the vicinity, has visited the injured in hospital.

THE BRITISH LEGATION AT TEHERAN.

Question of the Military Guard.

THE SHAH EXPRESSES REGRET!

LONDON, JULY 12.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Persian Foreign Minister has formally expressed, to the British representative, the Shah's regrets at placing the British Legation under military surveillance.

THE PORTE MOBILISING REDIFS.

Drastic Measures for Macedonia.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Porte has ordered the mobilization of twenty-eight battalions of Redifs, in Asia Minor, in view of the military disaffection in Macedonia, and has simultaneously sent a note to the Powers requesting them to make urgent representations at Athens, Belgrade and Sofia, with a view to stopping armed bands from entering Turkey.

UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

Plot against Europeans.

MORE MISDIRECTED EDUCATION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

M. Dubarry, Inspector of Annamite Militia, has been killed in an engagement with pirates in the province of Bacinub.

An Annamite professor and interpreter has been arrested at Sept Pagodas for inciting to revolt and assassination of Europeans.

It is reported in Paris that the despatch of the ordinary reliefs for the French garrisons in Indo-China will be hastened.

THE POSITION AT TABRIZ.

Russian Intervention Fails.

REVOLUTIONARIES BOMBARDED.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A "Daily Mail" despatch from Teheran states that Rechim Khan is now bombarding the Revolutionaries' position at Tabriz, the efforts of the Russian Consul to arrange a settlement having failed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MOVEMENTS.

En route Home by Motor.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain left Aix-les-Bains yesterday, and motored over the Alps to Lausanne, whence they motor by stages to Paris.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Abdul Aziz has started from Rabat with his force of 6,000 men.

THE Viceroy and the Countess Minto dined last night with a Bachelors Club in Simla known as the Black Heart and will dine to-day with Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

THIS week's meteorological cables from Southern Indian Ocean stations show that the Trades are now weakening at Zanzibar, but at Seychelles they are still crossing the Equator with normal strength.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Khudiram Bose's Appeal Rejected.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

In their judgment this morning, Justices Brett and Ryves rejected Khudiram Bose's appeal and confirmed the sentence of death. They said that he was not a boy, but a young man, and the crime was committed with deliberation and determination, after making arrangements to avoid detection.

SUSPECTS IN CHANDERNAGORE.

It is rumoured that the British Government again applied to the Governor of Pondicherry for the arrest of a few more persons in Chandernagore; but the latter has withheld the necessary permission till he knows the decision of the Parisian Ministers in the case of Charn Chandra Roy, who was handed over to the British.

BAIL REFUSED TO RAJA RAI CHAREN.

The case of Raja Rai Charen Dhabal, of Ambicanagore, which was to have come off at Bankura on the 10th instant, has been adjourned to the 17th, as the police are not ready with their case. The prayer for bail has been refused. It is said that the Raja is suffering from fever.

EXAMINATION OF BOMBS.

Expert examination of the bomb found at Midnapore is not yet complete; but the contents appear to be realgar (sulphide of arsenic) and potash, similar to those of the Kankinarah bomb. These are common ingredients of fireworks in Bengal, but have considerable explosive powers.

POONA, JULY 13.

Some explosives heard early on Monday morning in the Cantonments proceeding from the City proved, on enquiry, to be some native ceremony.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

Bengal Secretariat Men Go Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The compositors of the Bengal Secretariat Press went on strike this afternoon. They say they have waited patiently for three years for a settlement of their grievances and that Government had throughout the whole time warded off settlement with promises of consideration and conciliatory phrases. They have decided to petition the Lieutenant-Governor.

INOCULATION IN BURMA.

Results Most Unsatisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

About five months ago the Burma Government sent out into the districts a number of assistant surgeons under superior medical civil surgeons to do plague inoculation work, which has now been concluded, and it may safely be stated that the results have not been satisfactory. In Rangoon inoculation has been officially pronounced a failure and only coolies working in mills were inoculated. The Mahomedans absolutely declined to submit to it.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on the 18th instant with his personal staff and will travel down by river to Rangoon.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Visits Local Institutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke paid an extended visit to the Sassoon Hospital, the new Jacob Sassoon European Hospital, and numerous buildings for hospital purposes in course of construction.

PUBLIC CHARITIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

At an extraordinary general meeting the following resolution was passed in compliance with the request of the Local Government, asking for an expression of opinion with regard to the proposed Bill concerning public charities introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose:—"That the proposed Bill is a very appropriate one and ought to be passed into law. This Association has for the past three years found it very hard to get accounts from trustees of charitable institutions in Rangoon, and owing to paucity of funds has not taken up any litigation. This Association welcomes this Bill and begs that it should be passed into law as it stands."

REV. J. A. SHARROCK.

Presented with an Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The old students and teachers of the S. P. G College, Sawyerpuram, and Caldwell College, Tuticorin, presented to the Rev. J. A. Sharrock an illuminated address expressing their congratulation to him on having completed his thirtieth year of service in India. The meeting was held at the S. P. G. College Hall, Trichinopoly, on Saturday, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Malim.

Mr. Sharrock, in the course of a lengthy reply, said:—

The work in which we are nearly all engaged in is the conversion of India, a task more difficult, I believe, than any other task the Church has ever been set, excepting perhaps the conversion of the Roman Empire in the second century. The English have made a start, but the Indians will have to carry on that work to completion. The difficulty of the situation seems to be increasing every day. India is at last waking from its sleep of centuries. But we must not be misled by turmoil in the political world. East and West have met with a clash and new wine has been poured into old bottles. Hinduism is being destroyed by the Hindus themselves. A wider view of the world's progress, combined with the critical and historic methods that we have inculcated are shaking to their foundations the old philosophic systems of higher castes and are overturning Pantheism which has paralysed the masses and are bursting the adamantine fetters of caste which has bound all together for centuries. Such vast upheavals cannot but be accompanied by much noise and confusion and the work of conversion has for the time been made more difficult than ever. The Church of Christ has to be built amid fallen and falling ruins on Hinduism. Almost everything depends not on our present success, but on the soundness of our foundations and the purity of our Faith. If the Church is to stand under the stress it must be strong, as a spiritual building can never be strong if we lay our foundations in sand or build into our walls wood, hay and stubble of Hinduism, together with the costly stones of Christianity. The Church cannot be founded on caste and money. This is your concern. Indians are known all the world over for their gentleness, patience, tenderness, and politeness and what they need is to add stronger qualities of downright honesty in word and deed and a readiness to endure without flinching any loss or obloquy rather than abandon right principles. What India wants is combination of Indian gentleness, English strength of justice and straight forwardness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY..

Arrivals.—Capt. W. B. Thornton, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, arrived and landed s.s. "Castelio," on 28th June; 2nd-Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, King's Own Regt., arrived and landed s.s. "City of Vienna" on 19th March.

Departures.—Captain A. Y. Cheyne, 15th Lancers; Major F. N. Burton, 87th Punjabis: s.s. 'Oceanien," 9th July. Major G. C. Birdwood, Army Remount Dept.; Lieuts. G. E. Kidd, 13th Baty., R.F.A., Lieut. Acklom, H. L. Infty., Lieut. C. P. Marten, 1st W. Yorkshire Regt., Major-Genl. H. B Watkis, Staff; Lieut. D. K. Edgar, R.E.; Col. G. M. Heath, D.S.O., R.E.; and Major O. A. Smith, 27th Punjabis; P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," 11th July.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. W. G. Tarbet,. 2nd Worcestorshire Regt., arrived and landed s.s. "Oceanien," 8th July. Col. J. B. Edward, D.S.O., Liverpool Regt., arrived and landed s.s. "Oriental," 10th July.

Departures.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. A. Blackney, 3rd Skinners Horse; Col, G. R. C. Westropp, S. and T. Corps; s.s "Oceanien," 9th July. 2nd-Lieut V. R. Montgomerie, 14th (King) Hussars; Lieut, and Riding, Mr. A. Banbow, R.H.A., s.s. "Caledonia," 11th July.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel L E Anderson, R A M C, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades.

Exchange of appointment has been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Forrest, Sanitary Officer, Lahore Division, and Captain J. H. Brunskill, Sanitary Officer, Burma Division,

Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. H. Gordon has been permitted to extend his tour of Indian Service for one year.

Colonel H. R. Whitehead has reduced his leave to 90 days' privilege.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. O'Keefe, R A M C, has 90 days' privilege leave out of India.

Major-General Bradshaw from Jhansi gets the Bareilly Brigade next month, vice Spens, who vacates.

Major Brett, R. E., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Military Works.

Major Hamboro, 13th Hussars, becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 23,055, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,683. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 4,75,608, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 68,354.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

Volume Well Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

A Press Communique states that the following information has been received from the British Trade Agent at Yatung. The volume of trade during the year under report has been well maintained; the total value of the imports to India being Rs. 23,90,783 and exports Rs. 14,59,701. These figures are, probably, exceptionally high, as the spring of 1907 was very late, and much merchandise, which would normally have been carried in February and March, was held over until April and May, on account of the deep snow which closed the passes for some time. Again, the roads were rarely blocked for any length of time during the earlier part of 1908, so that the returns of passing trade, for these months are high. In this way the total volume of passing trade for the year under report has been accidentally forced up.

As the larger part of the imports and exports pass through Yatung and the Chumbi Valley, without being opened, it is unnecessary to examine the fluctuations in the quantities of different articles in detail.

The Chumbi Valley people owe their prosperity more to the practical monopoly of the carrying trade which they enjoy between Kalimpong and Phari, than to the actual profits which they may make in buying at Kalimpong and selling at Phari.

The staple of import from Tibet to India is wool. It was thought that the volume of the wool trade might increase, very rapidly after the Tibet Mission, but there has been nothing to justify this hope. The fact that the quantity imported during the winter of 1907-08 was unusually high—32,510 maunds—is probably entirely due to the local weather conditions. The low figures for 1906-07—13,965 maunds—is accounted for by the bad state of the passes during the earlier part of 1907.

There are no local industries capable of expansion in the Chumbi Valley and the local demand for manufactured articles, other than piece-goods, which are brought in bulk from Kalimpong, is met by a few traders, who find it sufficiently hard to make a sufficient profit to cover their expenses.

LORD KITCHENER'S RECALL.

An Improbable Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Nothing is known at Simla, of the rumour originating at Home, of the possibility of Lord Kitchener giving up his post in India, before the end of his two years' extension, which carries him up to November next.

It has, of course, been possible, for a long time past, that the Home Government might require his services to help to put right the difficulties which have arisen in connection with Mr. Haldane's Army Reforms; but nothing has been brought up officially on this subject, and arrangements are being made just now for His Excellency's usual tour in India this cold weather, which would hardly be the case were it in contemplation for him to go Home in the autumn.

FLOODS NEAR KOTRI.

Considerable Damage Caused

NINE MILES LENGTH BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 13.

Considerable damage has been done by the floods along the North-West Railway at Gopang, 35 miles this side of Kotri. The menials' quarters have been swept away by the backwash of the Indus, and the water is 4 feet deep where the houses stood.

KARACHI, JULY 13.

Breaches on the North-West Railway line have not been repaired.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi, states that the Malar river has gone down, but the breach caused at the abutment is very serious, and even transhipment is not yet possible.

News has been received of serious damage to two bridges on the Railway near Meting, besides other breaches to the line. It is impossible to say when through traffic will be restored.

The Karachi Chamber has been informed that a nine mile length is breached, at two ends, and it will take about a week to repair it and that it is impossible to say, when through goods traffic will be resumed.

The mails are now being transhipped, and brought here, under special arrangements, but passenger trains are not running.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Agent, North-Western Railway, reports that breaches on the line to Quetta are so serious that they are unlikely to be repaired for a fortnight. The principal damage appears to be the abutment of the bridge over the Malar river, some twenty miles from Karachi, but there are also other breaches further north. Telegraph lines were washed away at one time, but communication between Karachi and the rest of India was never completely severed, as use was made of the Central Persian line via Robat which connects with the Nushki route wire.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

STANDARD TIME.

MANY persons who entered the Corporation Hall on Monday last in the expectation of witnessing a serious conflict between those who advocate Standard Time and the devotees of Bombay Time must have been greatly disappointed. The debate was conducted without any violent exhibition of partisan feeling, in spite of the fact that a few organs of the vernacular press had been endeavouring to stir up popular feeling in the matter. As a matter of fact a certain amount of sentiment had been successfully engendered by mere reiteration of the statement that the wishes of the people were being neglected, and it is possible that, had the motion in favour of Standard Time been passed outright at Monday's meeting, a few discontented people would have regarded it as a fair excuse for making a disturbance. It was on this account satisfactory that the debate passed off so amicably and that the Corporation at the end decided to await the reply of Government to the Madhav Baug representation before deciding finally to alter the Municipal clocks in the city. Rightly speaking the alteration of two or three Municipal clocks cannot possibly interfere with the religious ceremonies of the people, in spite of what the supporters of the old time may say. "There were religious ceremonies in India," says a native paper, "before clocks were invented, and ceremonies will be performed according to the rules of each religion even if the importation and manufacture of clocks be prohibited tomorrow. The native almanacks used by the priests do not refer to the hours and minutes of the clock. In all cases, if a clock is consulted at all, the orthodox native time has to be converted into English time; and the priest does not care a nickel anna whether the clock indicates Standard time, or Local, or some other conventional time, provided that he knows what the convention is."

The mass of the people still keeps its own time and cannot in any way be seriously inconvenienced by the adoption of Standard time, while a very large number, who cling to Bombay time from sentiment, keep Standard time as well for the purpose of their daily business transactions. On the other hand the statement is probably true that a certain number of Europeans and a considerable number of Natives have a sentimental predilection for the old time and would be only too glad if Standard time were abolished altogether. This is not likely to take place now; and consequently all that the Corporation has to guard against is the too sudden alteration of the city clocks and the consequent invitation to a few hot-headed individuals to stir up trouble. It seems to me that the Corporation acted in a most politic manner in not attempting to push the alteration of the clocks through too hurriedly and that, assuming matters remain as they are, they will now be able to alter their time in accordance with the wish of the majority without any trouble as soon as the views of Government on the Madhav Baug representation are made public.

THE HAJ.

The daily journals have published a Government Press Note, showing that Government are anxious to establish a permanent Committee of Mahomedans to deal with the question of the repatriation of destitute pilgrims and the subject of the accommodation of all Hajis in Bombay. The extortion to which Mahomedan pilgrims have been subjected in the past and the miserable conditions under which they reside in this city on their journey to and from Mecca have long been such a scandal that it is more than satisfactory to find Government taking steps to place matters on a better footing. It is said that Government favour the limitation of the Committee to ten in the first instance, but I assume that if fifteen or sixteen sound Mahomedans were forthcoming—and such men can be found easily—there would be no violent objection to increasing the number of the Committee to that extent. As regards its constitution it seems obvious that in view of the sectarian features of the Haj the majority of the members ought to be Sunnis. Possibly one or two Shias of the Khoja community might be appointed also, but the majority should certainly be Sunni Mahomedans and should be representative of the chief Sunni sects in the city, viz., the Memons, the Konkanis and the Deccani Mahomedans. Government further enquire whether the Committee would accept an official President and, if so, whether the latter should be the Police Commissioner or other Government officer. It seems to me that the presence of an official head will be extremely useful on such a Committee, for he will not only infuse a spirit of organization into its work but will be in a better position than a non-official to correspond with Government, and obtain such help as the latter may be in a position to afford. If the Committee is to be really useful to its co-religionists it will have a good deal of work to perform in the matter of regulating ships' passes, dealing with the brokers who make arrangements for shipment of the Hajis, visiting mussafirkhanas, chals and docks, and disbursing such funds as may be collected and placed at its disposal. "Prima facie" the Police Commissioner is the most suitable individual for election as official President, but if the Police Commissioner has already as much work as he can comfortably perform, I cannot see why some official other than he should not be appointed provided always that the official appointed in his place should know the Mahomedans of Bombay and be known to them. Personal acquaintance with an individual,—even knowledge of his name only, goes a great way in matters of this kind, and I have found by personal experience that the ordinary people in the city are far more ready to chat with one whose face is familiar to them than with one whose face is unfamiliar. As to the directions in which Government support or assistance should be asked, it is difficult to make any definite statement until the Committee has been definitely appointed and has drawn up a detailed programme of work. But it is probable that some assistance from public revenues will be hereafter necessary, and it might be advantageous if such funds were audited and checked by the audit branch of the Accountant-General's office in the same way as the accounts of special offices like that of the Collector under the Land Aquisition Act. Government could also help the Committee greatly in the matter of correspondence with H.M.'s Consul at Jeddah either by acting as an intermediary between that official and the Committee or by lending their "imprimatur" to the letters of the Committee on such subjects as the return of stranded pilgrims from Jeddah. In any case, in whatever direction the activities of the Committee may subsequently lie and no matter whether the Police Commissioner or some other official be appointed Chairman, the formation of a strong non-official Committee of leading Mahomedans is undoubtedly a step in the right direction and ought to be eagerly welcomed by the Sunni community at large.

QUACKERY AND COCAINE.

The ways of the Oriental are often curiously subtle. I remember some time ago hearing the following story of one of those Musalman Syeds or quack-physicians, which I think will bear repetition. Some one in the city had quarrelled seriously with another person and wished to be even with him at all hazards. So he called in a Syed to his aid and asked him to bewitch his enemy so that the latter might go off his head or at least fall ill. The Syed agreed and took an advance of ten rupees from his employer and subsequently ten more, as, according to his story, the person to be dealt with was of stubborn character and stoutly protected by the Almighty. As a matter of fact the Syed merely devoted the money to his own uses and never made any attempt to carry out the contract. Finding this out after some little time the Syed's employer grew furious and decided to bring him to book for misappropriation of the money. But knowing that a complaint in the police-court might very likely recoil upon his own head, he engaged a third party to wreak the Syed's ruin. The Syed was known to be a constant frequenter of a certain spot where people congregate on fine nights to drink tea or other beverages and eat pan-supari, and thither came one evening an unknown stranger who sat down near the Syed, inveigled him into conversation and afterwards asked him to have some refreshment at his expense. The Syed agreed and all seemed going smoothly, when suddenly the stranger, who by the way was carrying a small medicine bottle in his hand, discovered that he had left all his cash at home. He therefore begged the Syed to let him run home and fetch the money and as a pledge of his speedy return put the medicine bottle into the Syed's hand, saying that it was required for a sick relative and that therefore he would be back with all speed. Now the bottle contained cocaine, pure and unadulterated; and the stranger who had arranged the trap beforehand went straight off to the nearest chowkey and informed the police that the Syed had cocaine in his possession, in the full confidance that the Syed would be at once arrested. But he reckoned without the presence of the other frequenters of the meeting-place. Sitting on the other side of the Syed was a person of considerable astuteness who, directly the stranger had departed, rated the Syed for so readily accepting the bottle and informed him of what it really contained. The Syed was terrified at the possibility of arrest and begged the other people present to help him. No sooner asked than done. The entire company set to work to make up sufficient mouthfuls of pan-supari to go round and into each small bundle they dropped a few grains of the drug, until the bottle was empty. Each man then began to chew his mouthful, while the Syed flinging away the empty bottle made tracks for home. By the time the stranger returned with a police-sepoy no trace of Syed or cocaine remained; nay more, the company who were all sitting quietly chewing their pan informed the sepoy in answer to his enquiries that the only person who had come there that evening with a bottle was the person who had laid the charge against the guiltless Syed. What happened afterwards, or whether the original employer of the Syed ever had his revenge none can say. The facts occured some time ago and have probably by this date been forgotten by those involved in the conspiracy. But the story, as it stands, throws a curious light upon Native superstition and roguery.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 1st April, on the Annual Report of the Yeravda Reformatory School, Poona:—

"I have the honour to submit the report on the Yeravda Reformatory School for the year 1907. It was considered and approved at a meeting of the visiting Committee held in the Reformatory on the 23rd March.

Government will notice with satisfaction that the health of the boys has been better this year.

The new scheme of buildings is being pushed on.

The Inspector's report is good and it is noteworthy that some boys have for the first time passed at an examination in drawing.

It appears from paragraph 5 that a great many boys after their discharge do not follow the trades which they have been taught in the Reformatory. This is inevitable. If a sweeper's boy learns to be a carpenter he will find it difficult to get admission in a factory among boys of the Sutar class.

The most important feature of the report is to be found in paragraph 6 (e):—

'As desired in the last sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution of the 2nd May 1907, Educational Department, Mr. Alexander's proposal to send well behaved and trustworthy boys on small errands outside the school was given effect to during the second half of the year under report. Four boys were selected for the purpose and they were frequently sent out on all sorts of work, and it is highly satisfactory to observe that not a single instance of misbehaviour or violation of the rules on the part of any one of them was brought to notice.'

As Mr. Alexander has pointed out to me the wording of the report hardly brings out the fact that a very important measure of reform has been carried out. The Superintendent informed the Committee that these boys were sent out with money to pay bills and to make deposits in the Postal Savings Bank. It is not customary, I believe, to repose such confidence in boys in Indian Reformatories.

Government, I think, will agree with me that Mr. Pajnigar's administration during the year has been satisfactory."

Government has issued the following Resolution on the above:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the remark of the Director of Public Instruction that the administration of the school was satisfactory.

Government regret to notice that the report has been allowed to exceed the prescribed length of 5 pages. Paras 3 (b), 8 (a), 13, 15, 16 contain much detailed matter that is hardly required in an annual review."

THE cruiser "Highflyer, of the East Indies Squadron, is now getting ready to go Home for good. She came out in November, 1906, on a fresh Commission, and will now go back to Devonport, on being relieved by the cruiser "Fox." Captain Hickley and his Officers have proved very popular during their two years stay in the East, specially in sporting circles. H. M. S. "Fox." started from Portsmouth on the 30th June, and will be in Colombo in the first week of August.

THE death of John Salkeld, the famous second-hand bookseller, of Clapham Road, London will cause regret to his many clients, most of whom charmed by his quaint, courteous manner, were also his friends. Among his clients were Macaulay, George Meredith, Swinburne, Gladstone, and he had anecdotal reminiscences of them all.

A LETTER has been received, says the "Times of Ceylon," from Mr. Norman Rowsel, who is at Coonoor, stating that the Doctors forbid him to travel for another month. The next session of the Ceylon Labour Commission has, therefore, had to be indefinitely postponed, and it will not sit again for at least a month.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE LIGHTING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the recent Resolution of the Railway Board for the general adoption of electricity as an illuminant for railway carriages in future, we beg to refute the charges that have been levelled against gas and its alleged dangers. It has been stated in the said Resolution that in the case of railway accidents in England, America and in this country, gas has been responsible for outbreaks of fire. So far as England is concerned, no instances are definitely cited but vague reference is made to accidents at Home where, it is alleged, gas was the cause of conflagration. We are not aware what accidents are referred to but, judging from the amount of controversy that raged around them at the time, and, taking as example two of the most serious recent accidents in England, we naturally infer that in making the statement they have done, the Railway Board have in mind those that took place at Grantham and Salisbury.

At the time of these accidents, and for a long period following the same, the public were bombarded—by those interested in other forms of train lighting—with irresponsible and alarmist statements as to the alleged dangers of gas for railway carriage lighting. The true facts of the case, however, were subsequently disclosed in the official reports based on a thorough investigation into the cause of each accident. It was discovered and officially published that at Salisbury "the entire train was lighted by gas and there was no fire," while at Grantham the first coach to catch fire was an "electrically lighted one."

It would only be natural to expect that these pronouncements conveying, as they did, official contradiction of charges calculated to damage the popularity and reputation of gas as a railway carriage illuminant would have set at rest any fears that may have arisen in the public mind as to the safety of gas, and rendered impossible similar charges being made in future. Such, however, has not proved the case and it is regrettable that in the case of almost every subsequent accident, where fire has resulted, there has been an unwarrantable tendency to lay the blame upon gas as the cause of the conflagration.

Gas, as a railway carriage illuminant, is no novelty. It is a system that has a clean record of nearly thirty years service, a system that is universally used and a system that has received the approval of the world's railway engineers. To state, therefore, at this late date that gas is dangerous and unsuitable for railway carriage lighting is beyond comprehension. When we say that the lighting of railway trains by gas has a "clean" record, we do so advisedly, as in no instance during its long service—a service which embraces the lighting of upwards of 200,000 vehicles—has there been evidence to show that it has been the cause of fire. Such being the case, therefore, it is difficult to understand the action taken by the Railway Board in issuing the order they have done and it is to be hoped that before recommending the general adoption of electricity for all new coaching stock in future,—they have thoroughly satisfied themselves by searching investigation, that the system of illumination they advocate is better suited for the purpose in view than is the system of gas-lighting it is intended to supplant.

We have referred to accidents at Home where gas has been blamed as being the cause of fire resulting, and we have shown that in one case there was no fire and that, in the second case, an electrically lighted coach was the first to catch fire. We come now nearer home and will take two recent accidents where fire has resulted and where gas has been freely spoken of as having been the cause thereof. We refer to the shocking accident at Ghaziabad and the more recent and less serious occurrence at Itola on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. With regard to the former case, it would be interesting to know whether it has yet been officially decided, as a result of investigation, that gas was in this instance the cause of the conflagration. It is hardly possible that any such charge could fairly be framed, for it is common knowledge to those in the railway world that frequently railway carriages have been set on fire by live sparks from the engine and in some instances have burnt down to the very underframe, leaving the gas apparatus intact. Reviewing the recent accident at Itola, here again gas was blamed but we have it on authentic and reliable authority that the conflagration in this case was due to the engine of the express train running into some wagons loaded with kerosine on the other train. Gas here was not accountable, and it is noteworthy that among the carriages burnt on the express train was one fitted with electric light.

—Yours, &c.,

HEATLY & GRESHAM, LIMITED,
Agents for Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co., Ltd., London.

Calcutta, July 10.

LATE KIN WOON MINGYEE.

The Funeral.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JULY 13.

On Saturday the funeral of the late Kin Woon Mingyee took place at Mandalay. Five hundred men and women formed the principal mourners. They were all clad in white. The coffin was carried by about 20 men, a large number following to relieve them at different stages of the route. These also were all dressed in white. In advance of the corpse, and attached to it, were two whitened ropes each having twenty-five women pulling. They appeared as pall-bearers. They were similarly dressed. Before them again was carried a sedan on which were placed the late Mingyee's regalia. Following the corpse were some 500 mourners. In their wake came the other ex-ministers with their wives and families, and behind them a number of Europeans and other nationalities. The procession passed through the fort on to C. Road, where they were met by a body of mounted Burmese policemen in command of a European officer. The procession followed the West Moat road, passing through China Street to the junction of a road, when it took a westerly direction to the Kyoungtiki, where the vault to contain the remains of the Mingyee is situated. Arriving there, the corpse was met by a number of the Burmese clergy, and after going through the usual Burmese prayers and ceremony, the body found its last resting place in the vault in the Thagoon Kyoungtiki dewun quarter. Both before the interment and after the booming of guns marked the commencement and conclusion of it in the capital city of Upper Burma.

LONDON'S BANISHED RELICS.

Crosby Hall and Temple Bar.

The announcement that Crosby Hall, the most splendid relic of the domestic architecture of London in medieval times, the recent demolition of which was bewailed as a national calamity, is about to be re-erected at Chelsea, all the stones, glass, and timbers having been consecutively numbered, and put away carefully, in order to render the work of rebuilding easy, calls to mind the fact that of late years many other historical London landmarks, in the shape of buildings, statues, obelisks, innsigns, &c., have been banished from their original sites, and set up elsewhere. Comparatively few of these exiles, however, have been so fortunate as to find a fresh resting place within the metropolitan area.

Old Temple Bar, as rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren soon after the Great Fire, after having been for many years a great obstruction to the traffic, was removed in the winter of 1877-78 while the new Law Courts were in process of erection. The stones, about one thousand in number, remained exposed to the weather for ten years. Eventually they were purchased by Sir Henry B. Meux, who re-erected the gateway at the entrance to his park of Theobald near Waltham Cross Herts.

The somewhat pretentious front of the the Town Hall at Swanage was constructed from portions of the old hall of the Mercers' Company, erected in the reign of Charles II. by Wren. This fact is recorded on the building as follows :—" Cheapside, 1670—Swanage, 1882. Old front of Mercers' Hall designed by Sir C. Wren, erected here by George Burt, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1873. " Unfortunately, the effect of this relic is far from being improved by the presence of a projecting " drum " clock. The same popular pleasure resort possesses yet another metropolitan exile in the clockless clock tower, which stands on the sea front. This fine stone erection of Gothic design, surmounted by a spire, originally stood in the centre of the roadway at the Surrey end of London Bridge, where it was set up about the year 1854 as a memorial to the Duke of Wellington. It was to have contained a statue of the Duke, but this was never placed in it. Having been found to be a continual block to the traffic over the bridge, the tower itself was in the end demolished, and acquired by Mr. Burt, the man who erected modern Swanage. Another Wellington memorial received sentence of banishment in 1887.

This is the colossal statue of the Iron Duke, seated on his charger Copenhagen, which surveys the Long Valley from the vantage point of a hillock, behind the garrison church at Aldershot. Most of us can remember this statue surmounting the Triumphal Arch, leading to Constitution Hill, on which it was placed in 1846. In 1887 preparations were made for widening the thoroughfare opposite Hyde Park corner by moving back the arch to its present position, and it was decided to abolish the immense equestrian bronze figure. As a rule, traffic requirements are at the root of the removal of memorials, whether statues, obelisks or pillars set up in the roadway. However, a strange reason prompted the demolition of the thirty-foot pillar adorned with seven-dials faces, which from 1694 to 1774 stood at the radiating point of the Seven Streets or Dials. It was pulled down to search for a fictitious treasure beneath the base, and never replaced. In 1822 the column was purchased of a stonemason by the people of Weybridge, and set up on Weybridge Green, where it is still to be seen, as a memorial to the Duchess of York, who died at Oatlands in 1820. For some years the dial stone formed a stepping stone at the Ship inn in the Dials proper but eventually it, too, was removed to Weybridge, and let in to the greensward at the foot of the pillar, to which it was originally affixed. Three years ago the obelisk that stood in the centre of St. George's-circus, and which was erected in 1771 in honour of Lord Mayor Brass Crosby, who obtained the release of a printer imprisoned for publishing the Parliamentary debates, was superseded by an illuminated clock tower. This peculiarly interesting memorial where the Press is concerned was saved at the last moment from banishment to the country, and now stands within the grounds of Bethlehem Hospital, close at hand. The statue of Queen Anne, with figures representing England, France, Ireland, and America at her feet, is not the original peice of sculpture placed in front of the west facade of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1712. That was removed, owing to its decayed condition, in 1884, and acquired by the late Mr. Augustus Hare, the author, who found a home for it in the gardens of his villa near Hastings. The present statuary group is a replica of the original. Many years ago, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the well-known dramatist, bought of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell the dilapidated statue of Charles II., which stood in the centre of Soho-square, and removed it to the grounds of his residence at Harrow Weald.

The Criterion Restaurant, Piccadillycircus, built in 1873, stands on the site of an inn, the White Bear, which for a century and more was one of the busiest coaching houses. The huge effigy of a bear that formed the sign of the old hostelry, was removed to a remotely situated wayside public house of the same name in the heart of the Surrey downs, near Chelsham. On the demolition of Northumberland House, which was taken down in 1874 for the formation of Northumberland-avenue, the stiff-tailed lion, with the arched pedestal on which it stood, was re-erected in a corresponding position on the river front of Syon House, the Thames-side seat of the ducal family at Isleworth. The famous automaton giants of St. Dunstan's clock, Fleet-street, were brought by Lord Hertford in 1830, who set them up at his villa in Regent's Park. This villa became the property of the late Lord Aldenham, and quite recently both it and the effigies, which date from 1671, were sold by auction. One of the little stone alcoves, which stood on old London Bridge for the purpose of affording rest and shelter to wayfares, may be seen in Victoria Park, and another in the grounds of Guy's Hospital. The five emblematical statues, representing Morning, Truth, Welcome, and Fidelity, with which Mr. Barney Barnato embellished the front of his mansion in Park-lane, were promptly removed by Sir Edward Sassoon, who purchased the residence from the executors of the unfortunate financier, and presented by him to the Brighton Corporation for erection in Victoria Gardens.

A mammoth exchange was effected in 1861, when Hungerford suspension bridge was removed from the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, and re-erected across the Gorge of Avon, near Clifton. On the south side of Picadilly, almost opposite to Down-street, may be seen the last relic of the "Porters' Rests," which in the days when large consignments were entrusted to porters for collection and delivery, studded the side-walks of the principal thoroughfares. This identical rest was salvaged from the vestry of St. George's Hanover-square, and re-erected here by the late Mr. Slaney, M.P., in 1861. Another interesting piece of rescue work took place the other day when an adjacent firm of furnishers prevented the Tottenham-court-road Highlander from becoming an exile This life-size effigy, a sign peculiar to the tobacconist's trade, is believed to be the last in London. It is upwards of a hundred years old. Riotous medical students frequently took it "round the town" with them, and on Ladysmith night it was introduced to the War Office authorities in Whitehall. Electrification has been responsible for scattering the steam locomotives and old rolling stock of the Underground railway far and wide. Some of the engines, behind which a generation of Londoners travelled are ending their days on lines so far away as in Italy.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Proposals for Union Discussed.

Cape Town, June 22 (Reuter).—The House of Assembly to-day passed a resolution concurring in the resolution passed by the Inter-Colonial Customs and Railway Conference at Pretoria on May 9, declaring that the best interests and the permanent prosperity of South Africa could only be secured by an early union under the British Crown and that Rhodesia should be admitted at such a time and under such conditions as might be desirable.

Mr. Merriman, the Premier, speaking in support of the resolution, said that by union South Africa would get rid of mischievous interference. South Africa had only two alternatives to unite or to break up. The latter would result in bitter trade competition. The Government favoured unification with the reservation of strong powers to local authorities. Mr. Merriman urged the House to take warning by Australia where they had a bundle of jangling, wrangling States.

Dr. Smartt said that native interests should be represented on the National Convention, which was to meet to decide upon the form of union and draft the new Constitution.

Mr. Sauer, Minister of public Works, said that the draft Constitution would be submitted first to the South African Parliaments and then to the people.

Mr. Schreiner, the ex-Premier, also spoke in support of the resolution.

The debate throughout was most cordial in tone. Mr. Merriman submitted the names of the following as the delegates to represent Cape Colony at the National Convention :—Sir Henry De Villiers, Chief Justice of the Colony, and the following members of the House of Assembly :—

Ministerialist : Messrs. Merriman (Premier), Sauer (Minister of Public Works), Malan (Minister of Agriculture), Van Heerden, and Maasdorp, and Dr. Bech.

Unionist : Dr. Jameson, Dr. Smartt, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Jagger.

Independent : Mr. Schreiner (ex-Premier). The discussion was then adjourned.

Pretoria, June 22.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day General Botha, the Premier, moved the resolution adopted by the Inter-Colonial Customs and Railway Conference in favour of South African Union.

General Botha referred to the misery which would follow if union were not attained, and declared that there were two ways open to the South African Colonies, namely, isolation and competition, or co-operation for a great and prosperous South Africa.

Sir George Farrar, in seconding the motion congratulated General Botha on the spirit in which he was approaching the question which was a non-party matter, and bristled with difficulties. He hoped that the National Convention would be held with open doors, and that Constitution would be referred to the people. They must trust the people and make haste slowly.

June 23.—The debate was resumed to-day. Sir Percy Fitz-Patrick said he objected to the inequality of State representation at the National Convention and urged deliberation in view of the irrevocability of union if once established. Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, defended the system of proportionate representation of States at the National Convention. He said that the country was ripe for union and he believed that it was on the eve of great development and great prosperity. If they did not move now, they would lose a glorious opportunity. The resolutions were then carried unanimously.

Bloemfontein, June 22.—In the Legislative assembly to-day, Mr. Fischer, the Premier, moved the adoption of the Customs and Railway Conference resolution in favour of South African Union Sir John Fraser welcomed the principle of union, but warned the assembly against undue haste, and expressed objection to the inequality of State representation at the forthcoming National convention. The discussion was adjourned.

Asiatics in the Transvaal.—Johannesburg, June 23 (Reuter). As the result of the recent development in the matter of the registration of Indians, the position at the present moment is as follows:—Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, has expressed the willingness of the Government to repeal the Act, provided that certain conditions are embodied in the new Bill which has been drafted. These conditions, however, do not satisfy the Indians' demand regarding the admission of educated Indians, the domiciliary rights belonging to traders and others registered under the late Republic, and the right of proving such domicile before the Courts.

June 24.—Close upon 1,000 Indians attended a mass meeting held here to-day to express the dissatisfaction of the Asiatics at the Government's refusal to repeal the Registration Act and its proposed further legislation on the subject. A resolution was passed deploring the alleged intention of the Government to depart from the spirit of the compromise concluded in January of this year by refusing to repeal the Registration Act, except on conditions under which the right of some of the Asiatics who were domiciled in the Transvaal before the war would have to be surrendered. The meeting further asked for the abolition of registration conditions insulting to educated Indians, decided to withdraw all applications under the voluntary registration agreement, reaffirmed the original solemn declaration of the Asiatics that they would not submit to the Act, and decided rather to suffer the penalties consequent upon their action. A resolution was also passed thanking those "who have previously helped the Indians in their struggle for freedom," and asking for further support. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to the Government.

The usual Divisional manœuvres will be held in India this winter, the only exceptions being in the case of the troops employed in the recent Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions, which have just had their annual training in the field.

A report comes from Constantinople that some notables of Egypt have asked the Ottoman Government to send a cruiser to Alexandria in order to convey to Syria the Egyptians desirous of attending the ceremony of the inauguration of the Hedjaz Railway which will be held at Medina on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. The Turkish Government have decided to send 20 Battalions to advance the work of the railway, says the "Egyptian Gazette," so that the line may reach Medina in time.

THE DISAPPEARING IRISH MIDDLE-CLASS.

Effect of Communism.

Among the legitimate sources of pride to which an Englishman may point whenever the efficiency of his administative system becomes the subject of casual criticism, writes the author of "The Wreck of Ireland" in the "Pall Mall " are the means adopted in recent years for bringing the Civil Services of the Empire up to the general standard obtaining over the better-governed parts of Europe. He may cite the state of our Diplomatic service, our Home, Indian, and Egyptian Civil Services, our Consular services, our Bench, and our Magistracy. When an Englishman talks of all this he never consciously refers to Ireland and if he be taxed, he is usually forced to admit that he knows nothing of the conditions which obtain there. An institution called "Dublin Castle " exists. That he knows. He may also have heard of the "Hanaper" Office where Irish Peers and members of the House of Commons have their elections recorded. He may have had relations in the Irish Constabulary and therefore will speak of it as a fine force; but of all this in substance and in detail he knows nothing. It is time he did for if the salvage of Ireland be not effected from these shores it will never be effected at all.

It is notorious that a considerable part of the Civil Service of Ireland is very inefficient. Anything is good enough for Ireland. The judges are badly paid and the arrangements for the comfort of justices of "Oyer and Terminer" are little short of disgraceful. As for the magistrates, it may interest English readers to know that the qualifications for the post of Resident Magistrate (the most responsible position imaginable having regard to the condition of the country-side) have at last become the subject of dignified censure on the part of the General Council of the Irish Bar. What does the Council show? A Resident Magistrate is he who bears the whole brunt of these popular disturbances. He may be called to a riot, like a doctor to a bedside, at any time of the day or night. On his judgment and discretion frequently rest the issues of peace or war. He is expected to sift the irresponsible evidence of excited members of rival factions, and to know and to apply a mass of curious legislation which has no parallel in the Common Law of England. Yet it is rare to find an experienced member of the Bar in the position of Resident Magistrate. In the report of the Council of the Irish Bar on this question, the following are given as correct examples of "qualifications" actually entered against the names of gentlemen holding this responsible and difficult office : "Ex-Constabulary, B.A., Oxon.; M.A., Cantab. ; ex-Indian Civil Service ; ex-Army officer ; ex-Militia officer ; engaged in agricultural pursuits quay-owner." It is further to be noted that for the last twenty years the office of "Law Adviser" to the Resident Magistrate has been abolished. Thus are these gentlemen in a far more invidious and dangerous position than the "great unpaid" of England, who, in practice, are, on matters of law, guided by their clerks.

If we turn to that section of the British Army recruited from Ireland, we cannot but note what efforts seem to be made to keep Irish regiments out of Ireland. It cannot be other than offensive to the reasonable "amour propre" of a chivalrous people to see the residence of the Viceroy continually guarded by English and Scottish Regiments of the Line. More particularly so when one remembers that a battalion has recently been added to the Brigade of Guards which depends for its validity on Irish blood and service. Yet the colour of this regiment's facings has never seen the light of day in the streets of Dublin.

With regard to the Irish Constabulary a serious innovation is to be noted. Quite recently the conditions of service have been revised so as to open the corps to men of less approved social position than formerly, with the result that the Irish gentry have lost yet another profession, and the country has lost the services of a high-minded class of men.

This last consideration brings us again within sight of this fearful Communism to which Ireland is rapidly being brought. In every country house where folk of decent, if humble, breeding are gathered together, in every club or meeting-place of gentlemen, the same desperate words are used, "the day Home Rule is given to our wretched people, we go for ever from this saddened island."

What, after all, is the crime—is the iniquity—of gentility that the responsible Government of Great Britain seeks alliance with a half-barbarous peasantry in order to crush it? Is there no influence for good in the comely pride of an old, if poor, family ; in the possession of some few works of art, some inherited trinkets, some traditional sense of patronage, of hospitality, which may be set off against the abhorred title to land and to a well-built home ? Where in history is to be found a parallel for this policy of reducing broad acres held by cultured men into meagre strips tilled by ill-educated, unprotected, thriftless peasants? In every other Anglicised part of the world the tendency of the less well-born, less well-nurtured, has been to imitate and to reach the standards of an upper class—to preserve that class to some extent for the purposes of example, if for nothing else. In the past history of Ireland, alien landlords have often proved themselves capable of abusing their trust ; but no rational excuse can be found in these bygone incidents for a policy whereby all protection is withdrawn from that section of any human polity with whom alone the duties of government can with confidence be placed. Every position of trust, every profession requiring learning and a sense of responsibility, requires a "good man and true" to fill it. Every month of these last two years has seen the departure of numbers of such men from Ireland. Every month sees a home destroyed and a family of repute alienated from the soil they would gladly tend in love and charity with their neighbours. What is the Government offering Ireland in their place? Communism and mob-law. Few Irishmen believe that their English brethren know this. They have long acquiesced in the absence of a Court, in the withdrawal of financial enterprises, in the decline and gradual disappearance of the old nobility. They have struggled against ignorance of their condition and have taken in good part the consequent dilettante tinkering with their law, their institutions, and their local administration. To ask for sympathy and help they have long regarded as futile. The time has come, however, when the ordinary rights of a British citizen are daily imperilled in Ireland by a policy which I advisedly characterise as communistic in principle and anarchic in effect ; and the courageous few who, in Ireland, are prepared to die in the last ditch for house and home still believe that the instinct of self-preservation planted in the breast of the Saxon may yet force him to a sense of the danger to the whole realm which lurks in Ireland's fast-spreading Revolution.

The gun-running season on the Persian Coast being now over, the Force sent to Robat to intercept caravans moving into Afghanistan from the south, is returning to India.

AN INTERESTING SCRAP OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

When George Barnard Shaw was a Clerk.

Develop the qualities of sheepishness, docility and cowardice to their utmost and you have the clerk, says George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, in an article in "The Illustrated Sunday Magazine " on his own career as a clerk. Mr. Shaw believes that the average Englishman and American fall the easiest prey to the drudgery of clerkship. Basing this upon his own experiences, he says :—

My father was a man of business. The particular way in which he did business as a corn merchant and mill-owner is now extinct, and was becoming extinct in his time, which means that he was getting poorer without knowing why ; for, like ninety-nine out of a hundred men of business, he pursued a routine which he did not understand, and attributed his difficulties vaguely to want of capital, the sum he started with having gone in the bankruptcy of one of his customers. But though he had no capital to give me, it was assumed in the usual helpless way that I was to become a man of business, too.

Accordingly, an uncle who, as a high official in a Government department, had exceptional opportunities of obliging people, not to mention obstructing them if he disliked them easily obtained for me a stool in a very genteel office ; and I should have been there still if I had not broken loose in defiance of all prudence, and become a professional man of genius—a resource not open to every clerk. I mention this to show that the fact that I am not still a clerk may be regarded for the purposes of this article as a mere accident. I am not one of those successful men who can say : " Why don't you do as I did ?"

One of my colleagues was an ancient book-keeper. He had kept books in a piano warehouse until he was an elderly man, when his employer retired, burned all his ledgers, and cast his book-keeper adrift. Nowadays that book-keeper would not find another job at his age ; but in the early seventies in Ireland he drifted into the office with me. One day he told me that he suffered so much from cold feet that his life was miserable. I, full of of the fantastic mischievousness of youth, told him that if he would keep his feet in ice-cold water every morning when he got up for two or three minutes, he would be completely cured.

Some time afterwards he told me that he felt a great affection for me because I had cured his cold feet. He had followed my advice ; and his toes now glowed all day with a cheerful warmth. Perhaps they really glowed; perhaps it was only by contrast with the agony of the morning's freezing that they seemed warm. Anyhow, he supposed that I had cured him and regarded me as a benefactor for the rest of his life. Being on these easy terms, we often had little discussions, in the course of which he would put to me such delicate points as whether he was justified in accepting a five-pound note which had reached him in an unaddressed envelope, and which had been placed there he suspected by a Parliamentary representative of the city of Dublin for whom he had voted.

One day he mentioned his son ; and I asked him was his son also a book-keeper. He suddenly became vehement to the verge of positive fury (I should never have supposed him either physically or morally capable of it) and declared that rather than see his son a clerk he would have let him die in his cradle. I concluded from this that he had made his son an Arctic explorer, or something heroic of that kind, and was considerably let down on hearing that he was only a chemist's assistant.

I wondered whether there was any clerk alive who really liked being a clerk, or who would choose that occupation for his son if he had any choice in the matter. When this old book-keeper friend of mine died, which he presently did (possibly in consequence of putting his feet in cold water every morning), it was proposed that I should become book-keeper. I flatly refused, to the astonishment of my excellent employer. His reason for making me the offer is worth mentioning. He wanted the position which I then held for a relative of his own. That is one of the things that happens to a clerk. He gets supplanted by a son or other relative of the firm. In my case there was nothing to complain of. The arrangements made and my friendly relations with the relative in question, left me no grievance in the matter ; but the thing does not always occur in that way, and the likelihood of such supplantation gives an insecurity to clerkship which does not menace a warehouseman or a porter.

I was sober and respectable ; and I bowed to my fate by assuming that when work was put into my hands I had to get it done one way or another. But there are lots of youths like that. There must, I should say, be an almost continuous supply of docile, respectable lads in their teens who, in return for a business training, and perhaps rather more social consideration than the ordinary clerk enjoys, are ready to do the work of an adult for the salary of a youth.

Office work is so largely routine that there is no reason in the nature of the work itself why they should not do it quite as well as men, if not better ; though there may be every social reason for giving every youth a higher training, both physical and intellectual, than he can possibly get at an office desk. The effect of the competition of youths on adult clerks is disastrous. I cannot recollect the exact figures, but I know that the man whom I replaced was no better off than most clerks who have the handling of a good deal of money ; that is to say, he had about enough to keep himself and his family on in the ordinary clerkly way, and no more. I being only seventeen years of age, accepted a rise of salary which brought my emoluments to about one-third of what he had been receiving, This was a crime much worse than most of those which are punished with two years' hard labour.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,215, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 465. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 55,885, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,918.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A CASE OF SPIRIT RETURN.

A Daniel come to Judgment.

Mr. David P. Abbott, the author of the book " Behind the Scenes of the Mediums," is probably the most uncompromising exponent of the popular doctrine that there is nothing in spiritualism but fraud. In his book he devotes, over three hundred pages to setting forth the innumerable devices which, he maintains, are used by mediums for the purpose of deceiving their dupes. Mr. Podmore, Mr. Piddington, and even Miss Johnson all rolled into one would not constitute so formidable a mass of evidence as Mr. David P. Abbott. However, the "Open Court" for May contains an article by him entitled, " The History of a Strange Case : a Study in Occultism."

It is the first part of a narrative in which Dr. Abbott records the memory of a remarkable experience which, he says, among all the cases of his investigation stands unique and alone, entirely in a class by itself. The weird and dramatic effect of this experience, he says, will remain with him through life. This is not surprising, as he confesses himself unable to explain what appeared on the surface to the voices of the dead talking with him, and exhibiting an intimate knowledge of his family history.

AN UNUSUAL METHOD OF COMMUNICATION.

Apart from this, the story is chiefly interesting because of the curious method by which the voices from the invisible were made audible to the sitter :—

The medium is Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, an elderly lady in Bradrick, a little town in the State of Ohio. She uses two little tin horns or trumpets, each 14in. long, 2½inch. in diameter at the large end, tapering to 1in. at the smaller end. The large end of one horn is so made as to slip tightly into the large end of the other. On the smaller or outer end of this double trumpet are soldered saucer-shaped pieces large enough to cover a person's ear. Mrs. Blake first seats herself besides the sitter, each allowing the trumpet to rest with its ends in their adjacent palms. After a time the trumpet begins to increase in weight, and then one end of it attempts to rise to the ear of the sitter. The sitter then places one end of the trumpet over his ear, while the medium puts the other end of the trumpet to her ear. Sometimes she only holds her palm against it ; on other occasions she allows her end of it to be placed against her back. Sometimes she will permit two sitters each to hold an end, while she merely touches the centre with her fingers. She can use a glass lamp-chimney, o any closed receptacle, in place of the trumpet. There is no mechanism in the trumpet, but as soon as the saucer-shaped end is placed to the ear of the sitter, he hears the voices of his dead relatives whispering to him, and sometimes speaking loud enough to be heard by other sitters in the room. These messages show, on the part of the communicator, an intimate personal knowledge of the family history of the sitters. It is in vain that strangers come under assumed names. The voices address them by their correct names.

The existence of this medium was brought to Mr. Abbott's attention by a professional conjuror, who, after forty years study of magic, confessed that he was utterly at a loss to explain how this could be done. Mr. Abbott travelled a thousand miles to investigate the case, and in the " Open Court" for May he gives the first instalment of his experiences. He was accompanied by Mrs. Blake's doctor, by a friend whose identity was disguised by a false name, and by Professor Hyslop, of the American Society for Psychical Research. They found Mrs. Blake very weak, and recovering from an illness ; but the voices in the trumpet addressed Mr. Abbott's friend by his right name, gave him the names of his relatives, and used the tones and the phrases and the words of the deceased relatives of Mr. Abbott and his friend. This friend, Mr, Clawson, was very anxious to hear from a deceased daughter of the name of Georgia. He was disappointed at first but after a time when he raised the trumpet to his ear, he heard a whispering voice saying. " Daddy, I am here." "Who are you ?" he asked. " Georgia," said the voice. " What is the name of the sweetheart to whom you were engaged ?" said Mr, Clawson " A—R—C," answered the voice. Being asked for the full name, the voice spelled it—Archime'es—and added the information that he was now in New York, both of which statements were perfectly correct. Mr. Clawson walked out on to the porch with Professor Hyslop weeping. He remarked, "I feel just as I did the day we buried her. I have surely talked with my dead daughter this day."

It may be added that Mrs. Blake said she had possessed this power since she was a child. A little grandchild of hers, four years of age, is developing a similar power. Professor Hyslop took the little child on his lap and gave her one end of the trumpet. Immediately whisperings in the trumpet could be heard; but Mr. Abbott could understand nothing but the question, "Can you hera me ?"

H. E. Lord Minto has contributed to the Victoria Memorial Exhibition, Calcutta, a beautiful silver carpet. It was received in Government House in 1886 and is said to be the family "masnad" on which the kings of Burma were crowned.

His Majesty the King, as Patron of the Marylebone Cricket Club, has approved of a badge selected by the Club to be worn on dark blue caps by English cricketers playing for England in test matches in Great Britain.

The Behar correspondent of the " Indian Planters' Gazette " writes : " Our enterprising Collector, Mr. Woodman, is distributing cutting of " Cactus opuntia " procured from California to neighbouring planters with a view of seeing whether this thornless species of the Cactus family can be grown successfully in these districts and form a useful fodder for cattle. "

It is understood that legislation in connection with the Factory Commission Report is under consideration, and will be introduced during the coming cold weather, in the Viceroy's Council, in Calcutta.

It appears that the piers of the Rhona bridge, also 300 feet of the high embankment adjoining the big bridge over the Indus at Kotri, have been washed away by floods on the North-Western Railway.

RAISULI'S HOSPITALITY.

Kaid Maclean's Account.

Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, special adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, who was held prisoner eight months in the mountains of Morocco by the notorious bandit-chief Raisuli, has recently written of his experiences during this long capitivity for " Collier's Weekly." We quote in part :

My letters were stopped and all communication with the world was suspended. My servants were not allowed to come near me and I was left to the mercy of Raisuli's body-guard—a band of sturdy ruffians who are well armed and know how to shoot.

Not content with threats and abuse by day, they took pains that I should not sleep at night. Tomtoms were beaten to keep me awake, and when I expostulated they added my tin bath to their instruments of torture.

When news came of the approach of Merani's expedition (sent by the Sultan from Fez) my troubles broke upon me anew, and in a more violent form. I was taken to a garden close to the saint house, and put into a soldier's tent, with not a single thing in it. I slept on the ground. Next morning the people flocked about me in a fierce state of excitement and overwhelmed me with abuse and reviling. They curst me for a dog of a Christian, and declared that if harm befell their saint or any of their possessions from the troops they would do all sorts of horrible things to me.

The guard saw that I was losing patience under these attacks and strove to appease the people, crying : "Baraka ! Baraka !" ("Enough ! Enough!") Fearing that I might be slain in the night by this infuriated mob, the guard escorted me to a wretched tumbledown hut, where I slept.

As the punitive force drew near the excitement increased, and with it the rage of the tribes. Raisuli had collected four hundred armed ruffians who came to my room and demanded to see me. My guards were afraid, and refused, whereupon the men started to pull down the walls in order to get at me. Word was sent to Raisuli, who hastily despatched one of the shereefs, or sons of the Prophet, to expostulate with them. As they would not be content with less, the shereef agreed that I should be placed at the door of the hut on condition that they did me no violence. I was accordingly taken out and placed at the door, while these ruffians crowded in front and curst and reviled me.

FANATICAL ABUSE.

" Dog of a Christian !" they cried, drawing their daggers and flourishing them under my eyes. " Dog of a Christian ! Let us strip him and set him to grill in the sun !"

Five times I was taken out and set before them ; and all through the long day I stood without food while they threatened and reviled and lashed themselves into a frenzy.

" You have slain my son ! You have killed my wife ! Thou son of a burnt father ! We will cut thee to pieces !"

Through the long, hot hours I stood under this torrent—a terrible ordeal ! I thank God that I did not flinch or give them the satisfaction of knowing how great was the trial and the torture. At night they went away, and the guard smuggled me out of the hut back to my tent, where I slept on the ground without food.

I was roused very early the following morning, the guard telling me I must leave the tent before the people awoke, or they would assuredly kill me. I was taken back to the hut, and one of Raisuli's creatures entered and threw at my feet the head of a man.

" Would to God it were yours !" he shouted, as the gruesome object rolled toward me.

It was the head of one of my caids, who had just been slain in the attack on El Kbmes.

Early next morning I was removed to my tent, and once more underwent the ordeal of threats and abuse. Happily, the men had to go and fight the m'halla, and could spare only a couple of hours at this sport of baiting a Christian.

When the troops retired people again showed a disposition to be kindly. Arrar, who was in charge of the guard, reported this to Raisuli, and I was taken into the hills once more.

My new prison was a hut with broken walls and the fragments of a roof. Four Moors shared the room with me, and assigned to me a space six feet by three, with a manure heap at one end. Out of these gravelike bounds I was not allowed to move for five weeks. My medicine chest, some cigars, and paper and pen were my sole possessions. A thin carpet spread on the ground was my bed. I was suffering from a severe chill, and asked Raisuli to let me have one of my mattresses, but he refused ; and I lay on the floor till my old bones ached. A small kettle served the whole party, and I could wash only my hands and face. Flies and fleas added to my discomfort, but even they were more welcome than the Moors, who kept me awake until after midnight and roused me at dawn with their prayers. Their chief amusement was to bait and bully me. "Come, thou dog of a Christian ; do something to amuse us." I took no notice of them; but such was the effect of long confinement, bad food, and sickness that when I left this prison I was reduced to a skeleton and could not stand upright.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	21,000	.....	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	49	149	.....	198
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,74,732	5,74,355	3,575	7,52,662
Total for 25 weeks	1,81,732	5,50,335	3,575	7,30,662
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,453	43,754	89	50,296
Per mile of Ry. do.	46	310	.....	356
Total to corresp. date do.	1,67,844	9,11,317	4,761	10,83,922

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 29,294
Do. to date ..... „ 3,03,260

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,203, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,854. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 1,30,158, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,006.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH COMMONS.

"There is probably no question of public interest on which public opinion has more definitely formed itself during the last thirty years than that of the fate of our English commons and open spaces," writes a correspondent of "Spectator." " The apathy which the during the previous two hundred years, had allowed Englishmen to look on while, by means legal or by means illegal, by means forbidden by law or by means afforded by defective law, the common lands were reduced to less than half their original acreage, has been succeeded by a period of keen appreciation of the value of the fragments that remain.

THE ATTEMPTS TO ENCLOSE.

"Societies, national and local, have sprung up in all directions for the purpose of safeguarding that which is now recognised as a great though neglected national heritage. Encroachments by private individuals, rich or poor—for it must not be forgotten that the small squatter had shown himself in the past as ready to poach a little croft as the rich owner to enclose a few hundred acres—have owing to the watchfulness of these volunteer police become very difficult, though not in all parts of England quite unknown. No sooner is the attempt discovered than the intending aggressor finds himself at bay. Enclosure by a private individual, no matter how influential, has become almost impossible unless his position at law is unassailable.

" The attack of late years has begun to show itself from a different and unexpected quarter—from public bodies, Municipal Councils, Parish Council, who, acting in the supposed interest of the ratepayers, the most sacred cause known to the average human being, are tolerably secure from opposition from within. It is found as a rule in these cases that the immediate ratepayers vote almost solid for the sacred cause, and support an enclosure which diminishes the rates. It is also found that persons outside the ratepaying area are apt to vote equally solid against the enclosure. If the latter persons who have legally no locusstandi, can find some one holding common rights over the portion which it is proposed to enclose to make objection, a Government inquiry may follow.

"The present condition of the law allows a lord of the manor (who, by the way, may be a native of the Falkland Islands, China, Germany, Russia, or anywhere else if he has purchased the rights) to sell not more than five acres for certain public purposes such as a cemetery, with the consent of the Board of Agriculture. It is to be wished that in view of the future needs of the country, which will within fifty years require every inch of open breathing-space, even this concession should be withdrawn. It is, indeed, to be questioned whether there can be any kind of useful purpose which in the long run will better serve the true interests of the population than the preserving of every foot of open land as a guarantee to an overcrowded country of health and enjoyment for its prosterity. Agricultural Boards are but mortal as mortal as the Governments which man these Departments; their policies are variable. A short-lived Government may do in a year or two that which no number of years can undo. And the question is one which should stand outside of all changes of Government.

FILCHING PUBLIC LAND.

" To take an example which, with due allowance for uncertainty of figures, describes an actual case. A landowner in a long lifetime has bought up all the holdings which carried common rights on a common of some fifteen hundred acres, paying, probably at the outside for these holdings, many of them labourers' cottages on crofts, some of which are now week-end cottages, not more than three or four thousand pounds. And by this judicious outlay he stands to-day as the private owner of the fifteen hundred acres, and the land could be sold to-morrow for building purposes for at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Within ten miles of the common in question another great landowner claims to have performed a similar feat with a very large tract of beautiful country. And no one will have forgotten that a few years ago the process was commenced on a huge scale by a great financier and had already made great progress when disaster followed. All the three cases here given occur within one single county, and the lands can all be seen together from one single vantage-point. Here we are brought face to face with a possibility, which in this case has passed beyond the stage of probability, and has reached the region of accomplished fact."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for last 10 days ending 30th June.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the period
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 1st days end'ng 30th June 08	5,04,765	4,20,362	56,194	11,81,321
G I P Ry Section	1,46,629	2,60,257	43,063	4,47,739
I M R system	19,525	19,447	1,027	40,099
A D O Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,19,719	9,06,067	1,00,273	17,19,059
Actuals for corresponding 8 days ending 30th June 07				
G I P R Section	4,47,991	5,81,945	54,500	10,84,436
I M R system	1,87,287	3,11,856	66,501	6,14,644
A D O Ry	32,385	36,566	1,586	69,799
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,67,763	9,31,369	1,06,637	16,65,889
Increase (G I P R	+ 56,956	+ 38,418	+ 1,694	+ 96,068
Increase (I M R	+ 31,142	— 44,759	— 7,649	— 21,266
Increase (A D O R	13,060	— 9,125	— 518	— 22,717
Decrease Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June on 501·35 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings

SHE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Amazon of Twenty Who Fought Us.

Surely no leading article penned in any paper last week had in it the thrill and dramatic intensity of that published in the "Daily Telegraph" which told the story of the Rani of Jhansi—that girl of twenty who flung herself with all her might against the British power in India. Here is the story:

"For dramatic brilliancy and romantic pathos nothing even in the annals of the Year Terrible excelled those memories of the Year Triumphant,' writes the "Telegraph." "Let us do justice even to our foes in the long struggle of the Mutiny. The most heroic figure upon either side in the final campaign was a woman and a rebel, and the career and death of the Rani of Jhansi, not surpassed in passionate daring and chivalry by the story of Joan of Arc herself, is recorded among the pages of history which will move human sympathy for ever.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"It was only fifty years ago, within the lifetime of many who still survive, yet our modern age has known no more poignant and splendid episode of its kind, nor one more worthy of the greater spirit of the antique. The sex, the personality, the fate of the Mahratta Princess, the superb audacity of her last success, the lost battle and quenched life under that huge escarment of the rock-fortress of Gwalior, which the very genius of tragedy might have chosen as the fitting background for this last flash of an unconquerable resistance—all these elements combine to make for ever a sombre and fascinating drama, thrilling with the spirit of action, yet almost intolerably touched by the sense of tears in mortal things.

A YOUNG WIDOW'S GRIEVANCE.

"Ruthless and faithless as were her deeds in the brief and vengeful moment of her recovered power, let us honour the motives of the girl in whom we discovered our finest enemy and the insurgents the best leader they had ever possessed. The outbreak of the Mutiny found the East India Company in possession of the principality of Jhansi. In extent it was equal to two spacious English shires. Its people were a quarter of a million in number. A few years before the Rajah had died childless, and his territory had been annexed. His young widow had been treated with meanness, and her heart burned with wrath against the alien dominion which she believed to be as sordid as cruel. The news of the outbreak was no sooner brought to the great stone fortress where a brooding woman lived with her ladies than the Rani, with the instant and unexpected decision that never failed her to the end, resolved to strike against those who had, as she conceived, usurped the lands of her dead husband's house, and withheld her rightful revenues.

"She unearthed buried guns; she dispelled the suspicions of the British Agent; she was allowed to enlist troops upon the plea of protecting herself against the rebels with whom she was secretly negotiating; and when her preparations were complete she attacked, swift and fierce as a tigress. The handful of Christians in the cantonment threw themselves into the fort, a massive structure built upon a high granite rock. Among the little garrison there were women and children, as well as a number of British officers. The Rani levelled against the walls the hidden cannon which had been again brought to light. In spite of a gallant defence, the doomed garrison were short of water, of food, of ammunition. They attempted to parley. The Rani killed their envoys, and renewed her attack. Her impatient efforts were foiled, and she passed swiftly from honourable warfare to the act of ruthless perfidy which has left a stain upon her name. The Rani herself sent in a flag of truce, offering the garrison safe conduct to a British station. The defenders accepted her terms. As they passed out unarmed they were seized and bound, and without distinction of sex or age were utterly destroyed.

QUEEN OF ALL THE LAND.

"For a time the Rani of Jhansi was Queen of all the land that she beheld from her towers. But it was not in her nature to mistake her real position nor to shrink from the consequences of her acts. For her, henceforth, there could be no hope except in the success of the Mutiny and with the spirit of a born soldier she turned every hour to account, resolute to meet danger half-way and to keep the initiative she had grasped. She became the life and soul of the rebellion wherever she appeared. She filled her treasury with her own coinage; she fortified her towns. She summoned troops to her standard, and when they were marshalled she become their unquestioned leader. Her stronghold, with its elaborate cincture of granite walls from sixteen to twenty feet thick, was a formidable danger upon the flank of the British operations in Central India, and for some time we had not available any force sufficient to reduce it. Swarms of men were set to work to strengthen the defences, and they toiled with fanatical energy under the eye of one whom they regarded as the saint, as well as the heroine, of the rebellion.

SIR HUGH ROSE'S CAMPAIGN.

"When Sir Hugh Rose arrived with his inadequate force before the walls of the Rani's capital the odds against the British must have appeared hopeless to the native mind. The city of Jhansi was more than four miles in circumference, with thirty thousand inhabitants. The towers and cannon of the citadel dominated all the country below. In the meantime, the cleverest man among the native leaders, Tantia Topi, marched up with twenty-two thousand troops and twenty-eight guns, intending to raise the siege. In sheer military ability, nothing in the Mutiny from end to end was better than Sir Hugh Rose's Campaign in Central India, and that born warrior had reached a critical moment of his career.

"Against Tantia Topi's force, though it was a dozen time larger than the fifteen hundred men detached upon this occasion from the British force, Sir Hugh struck with irresistible decision and vigour. His onslaught broke in the rebel lines and dashed their dispositions into ruin. The force which had hoped to raise the siege of Jhansi was swept out of the field, and our general turned to close upon that stronghold a grip of iron. But the Rani was determined to hold out while resistance was possible, and never to fall alive into the hands of the besieger. She inspired her own sex by her own example. The native women were often seen working on the walls and carrying ammunition to the defenders. There are few more picturesque and gracious visions than that of the Rani and her ladies, in jewelled attire, visiting the 'Black Tower' in the magical light of the cool hour of the evening. One of our bombardiers in charge of the breaching guns had marked down the glittering group, and asked permission to fire. His request was refused. We did not war upon women, even when one amongst them was the brain of a rebellion.

CARRYING A PALACE ROOM BY ROOM.

"The Rani was reserved for a greater and a stranger death. Into the few last weeks of her life was crowded more drama than she had yet known in all her previous years. Sir Hugh Rose stormed the city, but the enemy fought like men inspired. We had to carry the palace room by room. The enemy fired trains of powder laid along the floors, and exploded even the ammunition in their pouches. This struggle went on for thirteen hours under an appalling sun, but "the Queen" was not among our prisoners. All day long she had watched the struggle. When every hope of saving the day was gone she made such an escape as Dumas might have imagined. Her horse had been brought into the fore ditch with the connivance of some native troops serving with the British forces. From a window in the turret she was lowered down and swung into the saddle. With a few hundred men about her and with her little stepson in her lap she rode away, and reached Kalpi in safety. This was another native fortress at a distance of a hundred miles and again the presence of the Rani created the storm-centre of a struggle in Central India.

"Sir Hugh Rose followed hard on the track of the fugitive, and marched as much as possible by night. The indomitable British commander was soon upon the enemy, striking hard and shattering when he struck. But no words can ever tell the frightful sufferings of our men under a sun that smote and slew from a sky of brass-Kalpi was perched on a high rock rising out of the Jumna, and was surrounded by a labyrinth of deep ravines. Here again the Rani fought in person, but Sir Hugh Rose was not be denied. Constantly felled by sunstroke, he was up again fighting his way forward, and Kalpi was won.

AN AMAZING MOVU.

"But even yet the Mahratta Amazon was filled with 'unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield.' She now conceived and carried out a manœuvre almost Napoleonic in its unexpectedness and overwhelming dramatic effect. With the whole rebel army she wheeled round crossed the Chambal river, not like fugitive but like a conqueror, and dashed upon the great fostress of Gwalior, whose mighty rock rises out of the plain as Gibralto towers above the sea. The Maharaja Sindhia had remained loyal to the British Raj. His army was attacked and vanished. His troops joined the Rani as soon as she appeared, and Sindhia, the greatest of the Maharatta princes, was a fugitive; his palace was captured and his treasury with its famous jewels, was looted; the arsenal fell into the hands of the enemy. In a single day the Rani thought to have been crushed by two disasters had more money, more arms, and more troops than ever. No marvel that this great feat occurring in the middle of 1858 caused at first almost as much excitement and alarm as the original outbreak of the Mutiny a year before.

CHARGED BY THE EIGHTH HUSSARS.

Sir Hugh Rose was worn out, and his leave had just been granted. Without a moment's hesitation he bent himself to his work once more and gathered up all his energies for a final blow. Again he covered the distance between him and his goal by heavy marches in the fatal heat, and pushed towards Gwalior, breaking the enemy in hand-to-hand fights. Before the fortress was taken the Rani was dead. Dressed like a man, in a red jacket and trousers, and with a white turban, she perished in resisting a squadron of the Eighth Hussars, who charged through enemy's camp, carrying everything before them. A pursuing trooper, believing her to be a man, cut her down with a mortal stroke. Round her neck was the celebrated pearl necklace, taken from Sindhia's treasury, and once belonging to the Portuguese regalia. She was only twenty when she passed away, leaving behind her, with all her faults, a name which had won imperishable honour, and the memory of a spirit as high as ever nerved a woman for war."

REMARKABLE KITE FLYING.

May Solve the Problem of Life.

A group of young men has just succeeded in drawing electricity from the clouds and putting it to practical use. This seems an unimportant announcement, but it may have far-reaching results.

That the whole universe is charged with electricity is not new. Benjamin Franklin, with his kite, proved to the world that there was a close relation between the thunderbolt and the electric current as known in his day. But it was Franklin's theory, and has been that of the world in general ever since his discovery, that this electrical energy of the upper atmosphere exists only during a thunderstorm. These youths have demonstrated that at all times, in absolute calms as in thunderstoms, the atmosphere is full of electricity. One of their number has been thoroughly satisfied ever since he was prostrated by a tremendous shock which almost proved his finish.

These young men are telephone employees. They have been devoting their leisure time to the mysteries of electricity. With a box kite they have received messages from various wireless telegraph stations. With another box kite and apparatus upon which they are now at work they believe they will be able to send messages from the kite, using no dynamic electrical machinery at all. In the event of their success, this would do away with the necessity for the permanent stations which are used by the Marconi, the De Forest, and all the other systems of wireless telegraphy now in use.

Should the sending apparatus they are now at work upon, and the new coherer which they have completed, work as they expect they will, these boys will have taken a long step in the direction of proving that the static electricity, with which the whole universe is charged, is simply dynamic electricity in another form. No one has ever denied that it is; the only trouble is that no way to harness static electricity has ever been found. The young men do not claim to have discovered the key to the great riddle; they only think they are on the right track.

Should they, with their five-foot box kite, wound about with copper wire, solve this mystery, the revolution which would take effect in all systems of locomotion, power, lighting, and heating would be inconceiveable. The man who has been groaning over his light bills would simply send a box kite five or six hundred feet into the air and draw light and heat from nature's own reservoir. If he needed power he would simply attach the kite string to his motor, after passing this static electricity through a transformer, and thus obtain power to turn all the wheels of the earth, for there is no limit to the supply.

DRAWING ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR.

The world has practically rested on Franklin's discovery all these years, contenting itself with inventing dynamos for the collection of electricity, for dynamos do not make the power; it was there before the armatures began to roll, and simply had to be spun together, collected from its secret hiding place, and turned into the wires.

These six young men have built a box-kite five feet high, and around the frame of this, they have wound 200 feet of bare copper wire, which follows down the kite string to the ground, where it is connected with a common telephone receiver, and through this the young experimenters have been tapping the wireless messages.

Up to the present time the boys have made no attempt to try their kite in a thunderstorm. All their experiments have been conducted when the sky was perfectly clear, and there was no reason to believe that the atmosphere was overcharged with electric energy. They hope shortly to experiment with a box-kite made of sheet aluminium. They believe they can make one which will be as light as a silk or linen one, and it will do away with the wire-wrapping, as the kite itself will take up the current from the atmosphere and send it to the ground.

The enormous importance of the discovery of these young men, assuming that they will prove what they expect to prove can be measured only by the practical electrician; but any person of average intelligence can obtain an idea of it by considering that if electricity can be drawn freely from the air, all dynamos and batteries will be useless lumber, all the great electric plants will be obsolete, and electricity will cost less than water. The next step will be to devise a method of storing up the electricity that is drawn from the air for use when there is not enough wind to fly kites or when the wind is too strong for them.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW FIELD-MARSHAL.

General Sir Charles Brownlow, G.C.B., who has just been appointed a Field-Marshal, is an officer with a distinguished record. The son of a Colonel, and the nephew of the first Lord Lurgan the new Field-Marshal was born so long ago as the year 1831. Joining the Army in 1847, he went out to India almost at once, and in that country took part in no fewer than nine campaigns, commencing with Punjaub War of 1848, and was repeatedly "mentioned in despatches" for his services on these occasions. From 1869-1881 he was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and on leaving India he became Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards during the regime of the late Duke of Cambridge. Since 1894 he has been on the unemployed supernumerary list.

DR. A. M. FAIRBAIRN.

There will be widespread regret in the ranks of the Free Churches, and especially among Congregationalists, at the announcement of Dr. Fairbain's resignation of the Principalship of Mansfield College Oxford. Dr. Fairbairn was the first Principal of Mansfield, which was founded with the view of "bringing Nonconformist theological studies into organic relation with the larger life of the University," and under his sway it has been eminently successful. Dr. Fairbairn's reputation as a scholar is world-wide, and it will be no easy matter to find a worthy successor to him in the post, which, it is understood, he will vacate either at Christmas or at Easter next.

UNSETTLED.

At one time in his career Dr. Fairbairn became very unsettled in his views, and decided to break with all his old associations and to start afresh in a new atmosphere and environment. He chose the theological schools of Germany. "Well do I remember the day," he wrote on one occasion, "when, feeling cheerless, forsaken of God, unpitied and unblest of men, I left the manse to take my way to Germany, never expecting to return. Life seemed a ruin; all its plans had been thrown down, and in the desolation one's best and only hope was to find in journalism a new pulpit and in literature a mode of speech more suitable for living men." Dr. Fairbairn, however, recovered his peace of mind by degrees. He returned to Scotland and began his work as a Congregational minister.

HIS MINISTERIAL CAREER.

Dr. Fairbairn, who belongs to a family which has produced twelve ministers in two generations, settled as a preacher first at Bathgate, West Lothian. In those days, it is said, he rose every morning at half-past five for the purpose of study. In 1872 he removed to Aberdeen, where his Sunday evening lectures on "The non-Christian religions" and on "Studies in the Life of Christ" soon attracted wide attention; and there was talk for a time of him receiving an appointment in the local University. He was elected principal of Airedale College, Bradford, in 1878, and there he remained until he went to Oxford as principal of Mansfield College. Dr. Fairbairn was born on November 4, 1838, and is therefore approaching the completion of his seventieth year.

NERVES AND OPERA.

Madame Cavalieri and Signor Caruso, who according to their recent confessions, both suffer terribly from nerves when singing in public, have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they are by no means the only opera singers who suffer similarly. Not long ago Madame Sambrich said, "Sometimes the thought of singing at night is such a torture to me that I feel that no reward in money or fame can compensate me for the dreadful times I have before almost every performance." Madame Lehmann has also confessed. "I suffer tortures of anticipation whenever I am going to sing, and feel pretty much as if I were being led to the stake." Madame Nordica suffers agonies from nerves, and often feels tempted to run away when the fateful hour of her appearance is "nearing", and Madame Calve, on her singing days, declares that she is so nervous that she cannot remain still far two consecutive minutes. Madame Patti vows that she dreads singing in public more to-day than at her first appearance, and the brothers De Reszke have also confessed that they suffer tortures from nerves.

LETCHWORTH TO-DAY.

The First Garden City has already begun to receive its contingents of summer visitors, who are able to take stock of the progress made during the past year. There are now a population of 5,250,907 houses built or in building, 12 factories, 10 workshops, and 44 shops, and still the community remain without a house licensed for the sale of liquor. Land is being gradually taken up, and the next few months will see a further development. A recent local lecturer has discovered an undue prevalence of the attenuated neck and small chin amongst the inhabitants, as "signs of weak character" and "characteristics in pronouncedly mental types"! Again, "There appear to be the elements of positive reaction against developments positively Socialistic." Letchworth is in many ways an interesting experiment.

MR. E. T. BETHELL.

Mr. E. T. Bethell, is now on his trial at Seoul on a charge of spreading sedition in Korea, is a young English journalist. In the summer of 1904 he settled in Seoul as temporary correspondent of a London daily paper, and started the "Korean Daily News," printed partly in English and partly in Korean. He took up an attitude of sharp hostility to what was known as the Nagamori land claims, and came in consequence into direct conflict with the Japanese Legation. The "Daily News" then became openly pro-Korean, and its one daily edition was changed into two separate papers—one printed in the Korean language and the other printed in English.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. F. A. Mackenzie tells us in his recent book on Korea that the Japanese Government, failing to conciliate Mr. Bethell, sought to destroy him. An opposition paper, printed in English, was started, and an able Japanese journalist, Mr. Zumoto, became the editor. The paper was called the Seoul Press, but it failed to supplant the "Korean Daily News." Diplomacy was next brought into play. During the summer of 1906 the Japanese authorities caused a number of articles from Mr. Bethell's native paper to be translated, and submitted them to the British Government, with a request that his journals might be suppressed.

CONVICTED AND BOUND OVER.

In October of last year Mr. Bethell was summoned to the local Consular Court to answer the charge of adopting a course of action likely to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Bethell conducted his own case but was convicted and ordered to enter into recognisances of £300 to be of good behaviour for six months. That prosecution evidently failed to silence Mr. Bethell, and the result of the present trial will be watched with considerable interest. The prosecutor in the present proceedings is Viscount Mutra the Japanese resident Governor who is endeavouring to prove that Mr. Bethell's paper is largely responsible for all the recent disturbances in Korea. The defence is that Japan does not control Korea, and that therefore, Viscount Muira cannot prosecute. Mr. Bethell has legal assistance on this occasion; his defence being conducted by Mr. Cross, a lawyer from Kobe.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PACKING FOR VISITS.

Nothing is more difficult than to pack successfully for a short visit, especially when the modern fashion of proceeding from house to house by motor is adopted, when the impossibility of taking a maid and the limited trunk accommodation make short work of extra luxuries writes our lady correspondent who adds that while the charges are less rapid in India the ravages are ones clothes are noless. To sacrifice an extra muslin frock or linen coat and skirt to take in a serge costume, in view of possible bad weather, or to cut down the list of ties and other necessaries to vanishing-point in order to fit in another sun-hat, is what those who visit their friends ex-automobile are always inclined to do, much to their personal chagrin when successive invitations are afterwards accepted. The question of collars and cravates is nowadays a far more awkward matter than it used to be, when a silk stock and a narrow turn-over band represented every want. The ruff, with its tendencies, even where country clothes are concerned, to reach extravagant proportions, has, moreover, altered affairs considerably, and the mere fact that one day's wear in hot weather rednces a pleated frill to fourteen inches of limpness by no means simplifies the dress problem when away from home. With the aid of a curling etna to hold methylated spirits and a pair of gauffering irons no one, however, need feel the restriction of trunk room, and so insistent have the claims of jabots and ruffles as well as the equally necessary cuff frills, become, that no woman who travels without a maid can afford to separate herself for more than a night or two from her miniature laundry apparatus.

FRILLING.

Instead of investing in ready made frilling, which is seldom a success when it emerges from the washtub, an excellent plan from an economical point of view is that of procuring white or cream-coloured net by the yard, and cutting it into narrow pieces, box-pleating each strip on to a neck-length of linen tape or white sarcenet ribbon. To wash net frilling successfully, it should always be dipped in a weak solution of gum-arabic and water after it has been soaked in warm soap-suds, and then crimped by means of the irons before it is perfectly dry.

LINEN SKIRTS.

Linen skirts at the seaside are ideal as regards coolness, but it is not to be denied that they last a shorter time clean and stiff than they do when seamists and moist heat-hazes do not combine, to take the starchiness out of the fabric. For this reason a bottle of dissolved gum arabic and water should be kept at hand and the front breadth and hem in particular sponged with the solution on removing the dress and before putting it away. A small travelling iron, used judiciously in the direction of the lie of the material, and heated on the spirit lamp, will "set" the gum so as to restore almost the original appret of the linen. Amateur ironers are often disheartened by their early attempts with a flat iron, but there is no reason why the garment should not emerge from unskilled ministrations infinitely improved in appearance if the simple rule is followed of pressing with the nap instead of against it and working regularly downwards with even strokes, never pushing backwards and avoiding the erab-like progress with the point wavering from right to left which a bigginner finds it at first impossible to obviate.

AN INDICTMENT OF RUSSIA.

Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, the historian, makes a very serious indictment of Russia in a long letter to the "Times."

"The just requirements of our foreign policy have brought us to a friendly understanding with Russia on Eastern affairs. That is a great blessing and a great step in advance. But if that policy is pushed beyond the point of moderation, it will no longer carry with it the consent or even the acquiescence of the nation as a whole. If England is asked to condone and even applaud, under names however specious, a system of domestic government in Russia which I will describe in this letter not by adjectives but by statistics, it will not be done without strenuous and unremitting protest from many who have hitherto kept silence out of respect for Ministers or for the cause of peace.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

'In more than one of the powerful journals which have most influence with our upper and middle class, and to some degree in the utterances of Sir Edward Grey, we see the idea advanced that Russia already enjoys the blessings of a Constitution.

"Now if I could lay this flattering unction to my soul I would most willingly do so, for there is no one who more thoroughly appreciates the value of the general lines of foreign policy common to Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey, thanks to whom our foreign policy is now raised above the atmosphere of party strife where it moved so unhappily in the days of Gladstone and Disraeli; our policy now by the consent of all our parties, seeks peace with all the world as the criterion of our action abroad. But if we push the Russian entente about Eastern boundaries into a close personal friendship with the Tsar, if we desist from speaking out in our Press the truth about his home policy, if we take to lending him money, if in fact, we do exactly what the French Republic has perforce been doing for many years past under pressure of national exigency then such action will break up the harmony on foreign politics now exis'ing among ourselves at home.

Neither will it in the long run make for the world's peace, for it once the Russian despotism recovers its old sense of security by our help, it will no more be a factor making for the world's peace than it was before the Japanese war. Worst of all such a policy will destroy in our island the old tradition of befriending the struggle of European races for personal liberty—our heritage from the Conservative Canning. The following facts about Russia at the present day should give pause equally to Labour men, to Liberals, and to the party which takes defence of liberty and property as its watchword.

"The freedom of the Press under the now existing Constitution was respected as follows:—

"From June to October, 1907. eighty-four newspapers were suppressed, thirty-five editors put in prison, three exiled, 133 newspapers fined, and sixty editors had criminal proceedings taken against them. Under these conditions the utterances of the few remaining newspapers, living from day to day with the sword of Damocles over their heads, will hardly be taken as a free expression of opinion.

THE TRAGEDY OF TRANSPORTATION.

"The following statistics are arrived at by adding up the figures of the gangs of exiles which are sent out eastward from the Central Transportation Prison of Moscow—the Butyrki Prison—every fortnight or every week. From these figures we find that 78,006 exiles have been sent to Siberia, or 100,000 to Siberia and the Northern Provinces of Russia taken together, since the amnesty of Nov. 2, 1905. From the same sources of information controlled by the prison committees, we find that upwards of 30,000 departed eastward during the year 1907. The statistics for the present year are naturally not to hand, but many thousands a month have been passing through in 1908 as in 1907, and those of us who have been trying to collect a little money over here for these unfortunate victims have had heartrending accounts from eye-witnesses of the spectacle presented in Moscow by the long lines of educated men, suddenly dragged from their homes, setting out as unconvicted convicts for their hopeless exile."

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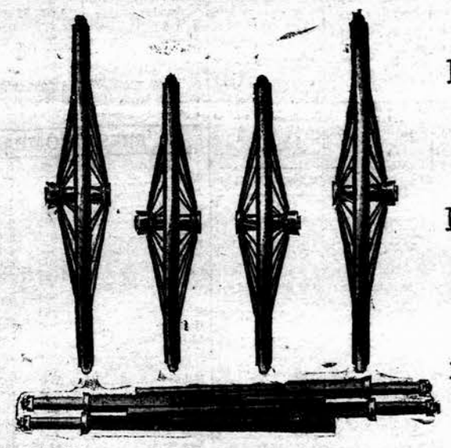
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 12.] [BOMBAY, JULY 13.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
39 Bars Silver ...	76,021	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	4,275		
Gold Coins.....	877	Aden	H Vardhaman
Rupees	1,000		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, „ 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 2nd „
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 7th „

Money :–

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 7 lacs down.

Exchange :–

The Market has been quiet and rates have been unchanged at 1 3 27-32 T. T., 1 3 7-8 on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills have been scarce but Banks have not shown any disposition to buy under our quotation. The enquiry for Bank remittance is very trifling although at 1 3 7-8 T. T. there might be buyers. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	126 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	180 1/2

Government Paper :–

Business in this market has to-day been very trifling. At opening the quotations were 95 13-16 for cash and the settlement and these are the rates ruling at the close. Calcutta Market is advised as 95 15-16 for cash.

We quote :—

Cash	... . Rs.	95 13
1st Settlement	... ... „	95 13

Bullion :–

On Saturday the price of Bar silver closed unchanged at 24 9/16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was steady at 53 1/4. In our local market a small business is reported. Ready bars opened at 63 7/8 ex-duty, improved slightly but finally closing at the opening rate. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The market is steadier and prices have advanced slightly, but there is still no disposition shown to operate to any extent in New Crop, and beyond an occasional hundred bales or so there is nothing doing. "Suttas" are also steadier.

For ready cotton there is only a small demand by exporters and mill continue to buy quietly. The turnover this afternoon at Colaba was about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs. a.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptl.	219	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212	„
Fine M. G. Khangnum-Akola	207	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	207	„
Fine M. G. Juttia	199	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
Good Westerns ...	199	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	„
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	247/8	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	240/1	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	219	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Khangnum-Akola ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	206	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180 1	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 9,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·74	5·39	5·22	5·14	5·08
+05	+06	+06	+06	+06
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.		Mar-Apl.
5·05	5·03	5·04		5·05
+06	+06	+06		+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The Market continues quiet but steady with a small business. We quote :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September ... ... „ 8 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The Market is steady with a small demand. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 1 0 B. T.
„ Brown Delhi ... „ 9 3 0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 4 0 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 1 0 „

Poppyseed :–

Ready... ... ...Rs. 10 11 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :–

... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone.—Steady.

Mowrasseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 11 9 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 4 6 R. T.
„ „ Aug-Sept. ... „ 6 3 6
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–	
Bombay	1,367 1/2 X. D.
India	65 1/2 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	56 C. D.
Mills :–	
David	357 1/2
Manockji Petit	3.130 Aug.
Presses :–	
New Mofussil	635
Miscellaneous :–	
Badham File & Co	126
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,072½
Marcks and Co.	186
Treacher & Co	585
Railways :–	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	572½
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,802	bales.
Wheat	352	cwts.
Linseed	1,605	„
Rapeseed	2,518	„
Gingellyseed	669	„
Poppyseed	2,285	„
Groundnuts	66	„
Castorseed	7,070	„
Rice	2,796	„
Myrabollams	2,456	„
Cottonseed	2,849	„
Mowrasseed	1,294	„
Gram	159	„
Joowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th July, 1908, as compared with the statement of 4th July, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 4. Rs.	July 11. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,10,799	40,02,896
Other Deposits at Branches ...	94,95,521	48,99,611
Other Deposits ...	8,17,32,486	8,31,14,638
Post Bills ...	40,634	52,126
Sundries ...	21,96,347	20,62,367
Rs....	11,35,64,988	11,42,31,638
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,24,39,871	1,32,92,810
Other authorised Securities.	12,85,981	10,05,013
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,56,50,902	2,48,19,078
Loans do. do.	2,48,10,213	2,68,54,521
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,45,60,967	1,43,67,889
Dead Stock ...	3,10,134	3,10,134
Stamps ...	4,615	4,574
Bullion ...	2,70,603	2,62,047
Balances with other Banks.	5,52,558	3,46,907
Sundries ...	5,60,332	5,27,308
Cash ...	3,31,18,752	3,24,41,412
	11,35,64,988	11,42,31,638

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th July 1908, as compared with the statement of 30th June 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 30. Rs.	a.	p.	July 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,92,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,82,53,998	2	9	1,95,57,135	1	10
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,59,07,067	8	9	16,33,87,516	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c...	10,17,396	0	4	8,72,917	6	6
Sundries ...	38,28,488	1	0	23,94,797	4	0
Rs...	22,47,56,949	12	10	22,24,62,365	15	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,90,95,963	0	0	2,91,37,431	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	29,27,390	0	0	29,12,542	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,64,35,244	12	10	4,53,91,549	2	4
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,11,33,893	14	7	4,02,69,397	14	6
Balances with other Banks ...	2,49,93,382	3	6	2,36,14,127	15	11
Bullions ...	15,51,517	1	5	15,15,602	10	11
Dead Stock ...	18,09,495	8	0	18,30,928	3	1
Stamps ...	16,317	15	0	16,647	14	11
Sundries ...	8,79,760	3	1	8,37,287	0	2
	14,88,37,173	10	5	14,55,25,413	13	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	7,59,19,776	2	5	7,69,36,952	1	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	22,47,56,949	12	10	22,24,62,365	15	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	8,58,387	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	4,44,751	do
Other Deposits ...	25,19,551	Decrease.
Post Bills...	1,44,479	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	26,420	Increase.
Loans ...	10,43,695	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	8,64,496	do
Mercantile Bills...	13,79,255	do
Cash at Head Office ...	6,04,481	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	4,12,695	do

Percentage 41·31.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11TH JULY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 11th July 1908. By Council Bills £4,48,873
By Gold ..... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 12th July 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£18,051,127

THE results of crushings of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines for June last were as follows :— 2,500 tons quartz crushed yielded 998 ozs. of gold and 1,950 tons tailings cyanided 190 ozs. of gold.

THE servant question has reached such an acute stage in Cawnpore, a correspondent writes, that the expedient of forming an Employers Association, with a view to modify, in the first place, the erratic supply of domestic servants, and, in the second place, to control, if possible, the vagaries of servants who, under existing circumstances, are masters of the situation, has been proposed. The abnormal demand for labour accentuates the domestic problem owing to the facility, for instance, with which a man who has to-day been a "bearer" or "khansamah" may to-morrow transform himself into a mill or factory hand, as which, no matter what his capacity, he may command a higher wage than he could ever expect in domestic service.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400*
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	66 c.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	64½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55½ c.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£29
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

* o. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	380
Central India	500	500	85	1,695
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	20	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	315
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,380
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	325
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Maokunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	775
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,140
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 98½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	23	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,130
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,220
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	2,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavary Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	230
Mahimdpura Cta ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Montfassil Co...	400	400	50	635
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	1,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,900	1,900	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,900
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	162
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	830 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	2½
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	136
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 230
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 46	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd	572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „		117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „		417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.	102

THE TWO SERVICES.

OIL-FUEL A NATIVE PRODUCT.

Two of the chief objections raised by the opponents of oil-fuel for warships among our naval experts are, that oil cannot afford the same protection to the vitals of a ship as coal carried in her bunkers, and that petroleum is not a native product. To the last of these objections, however, Admiral Selwin, the well known authority, has asserted that there exist in the United Kingdom larger and more reliable sources of shale-oil, not petroleum, than exist in the United States or Asiatic Russia; and that if the whole of our shipping, naval and mercantile, took to burning oil-fuel, it could be found for them within our own country at a far lower price, considering its evaporative value, than could ever be thought possible with coal. It is also said that this shale-oil is heavier than either the American or Russian crude petroleum, and therefore better as a fluid oil. The shale in the South of England has been found to yield from 60 to 120 gallons of heavy oil to the ton, and the supply is inexhaustible. In pointing out the difference between light and heavy burning oil, Admiral Selwin stated that the former will evaporate 17lb. of water per lb. of fuel, or two and a half times the value of coal; while with the heavy oil six times the worth of coal can be got. I should say it is quite impossible to believe that these statements have escaped the notice of the Admiralty, or that investigations have not taken place which may eventually place our two Natives in possession of such cheap fuel.

EMPLOYING NAVAL PENSIONERS.

The Admiralty have not always set an example to civil employers of unskilled labour, in finding such work as they could do for naval pensioners. Lately there has been considerable modification of the rigid rules, set up a few years ago, in regard to the number of naval pensioners and naval reservemen, that were allowed to be employed in each department of the Royal Dockyards, and at other naval establishments. The reason given for this limitation was that should the Royal Fleet Reservemen, the Royal Naval Reservemen or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve be called out for mobilisation, the work at naval establishments would be very seriously disorganised at a critical moment if too large a number of these classes of Naval Reservists were employed in the dockyards. Apparently this view is not now held so tenaciously at White hall, for not only is a larger percentage of skilled and unskilled labourers allowed employment in naval establishments, but there is also to be a relaxation in connection with the employment of naval pensioners at the Royal Naval Barracks. Many of the fatigue duties connected with these establishments now carried out by active service men will again be performed by pensioners, who are to be engaged for this purpose. This will set active service ratings free to perform their drills in the shortest possible time, and be again available for draft to nucleus crew ships after their return from foreign service leave or from fully commissioned ships. This arrangement should be beneficial to naval efficiency, as well as a windfall for many naval pensioners.

CHATHAM'S NAVAL GUNNERY SCHOOL.

No more men are to be sent to the Sheerness Gunnery School for their gunnery courses and drafting has already ceased from that establishment, so that the school can for all practical purposes be considered as closed. The staff of officers and the balance of men do not however proceed to the Chatham barracks to take up their new quarters until the afternoon of the 30th, when Sheerness Gunnery School will pass into oblivion and the Chatham Gunnery School will be officially born on the 1st proximo. As already stated in "The Globe," the Sheerness barracks will be partly appropriated for Home Fleet duties and partly to house the musketry classes from Chatham as rifle practice will still have to be carried out at Sheerness, there being no nearer convenience for this part of a seaman's gunnery course to Chatham than the military ranges at Gravesend, which are not always available for the somewhat exacting gunnery school curriculum. With the closing of the school at Sheerness another step has been completed in that extensive series of gunnery reforms initiated a few years ago and which have borne such good fruit for the Navy. Much more of a modern seamen's gunnery and torpedo instruction is delegated to seagoing ship than used to be the case, when gunnery schools were looked upon as the proper place for all such instruction to be given except in minor instances. Now gunnery is made a part of every man's life both in the seagoing ships and in the Royal Naval barracks and the old line of specialists has been advantageously broken down.

GOVERNMENT AND THE GUARDS.

Some time since we referred to the disquieting rumour that the Government had it in contemplation further to reduce the Guards, and to include in the measure a regiment of Household Cavalry. A question was put in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Pike Pease, which enabled Mr. Haldane to make a statement upon this subject. He said that it was not proposed to disband "a brigade of Guards and a regiment of Household Cavalry." In response to Mr. Lee he gave assurance that no such drastic change as was suggested by the question would be given effect to until the House had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. There is, of course, no finality in what Mr. Haldane said, and we cannot forget that he described as preposterous the statement that he was about to disband battalion shortly before the decision to disband them was announced. Nevertheless, it is some satisfaction to know that further destruction is not at present contemplated, though Mr. Haldane is not at all prepared to change his purpose in regard to the 3rd Batn., Coldstream Guards, which has been condemned, and is only maintained because its services are found useful in Egypt.

THE LANCE.

A further question in the House brought from the Secretary for War a statement with regard to the lance. Mr. Ashley wished to know whether it was intended that regiments armed with the lance should take this weapon with them on active service. Mr. Haldane said that the instructions contained in Army Order 39 of March, 1903, are still in force. These prescribe that the lance shall only be carried on escort duty, at reviews and other ceremonial parades, and not on guard, in the field, at manœuvres, or on active service. Therefore the strong body of cavalry officers who are working for the restoration of the lance have not yet won their way with the authorities. Nevertheless, we should not be surprised if the lance were restored to the cavalry as a fighting weapon, though we do not think that that is likely in its present form. At any rate, it is known that a new pattern of shorter lance, with a long reach and balanced for use, has been under trial.

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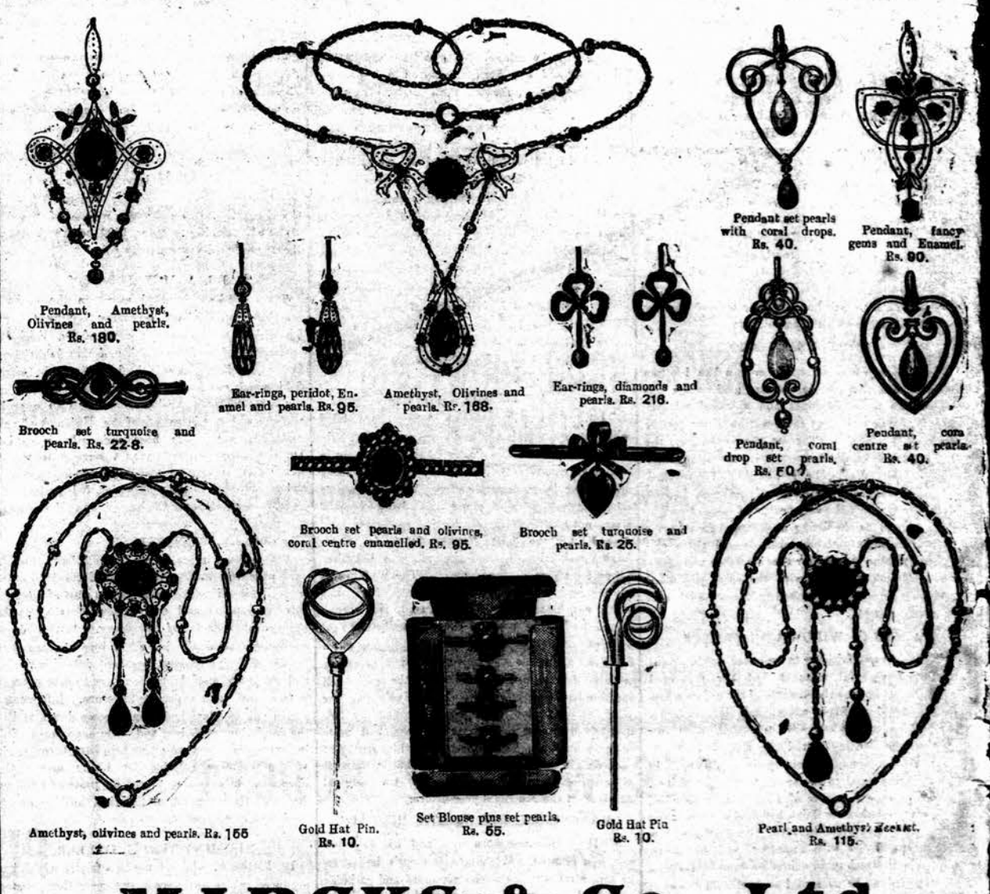
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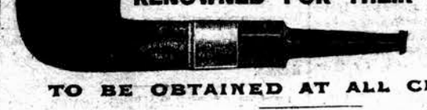

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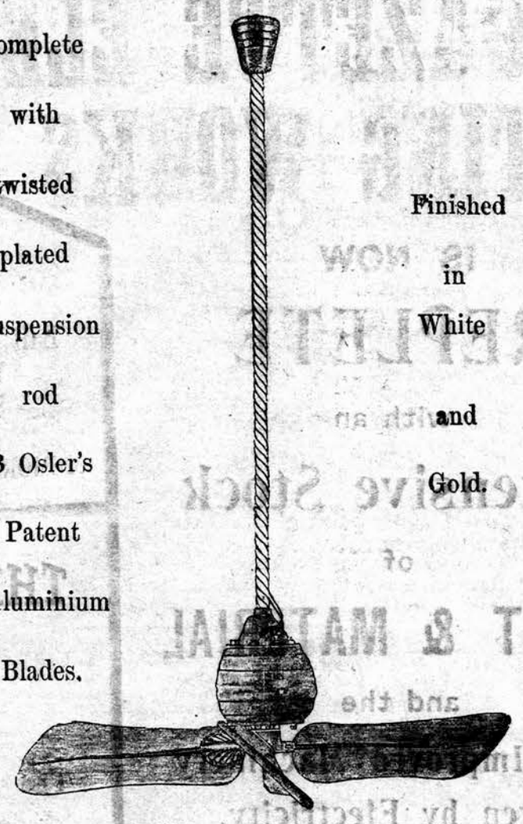

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